



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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in the way of circulars, advertising leaflets, price-lists, and so forth, have had a considerable amount of time, work, and money spent on them. You value them as business-bringers, and in some cases their efficacy has been proved locally. You will welcome, therefore, a chance for giving them a publicity that is world-wide, but yet strictly confined to buyers directly interested in your goods. This you will have in the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to be published in January next, in which 12,000 may be

#### Distributed as Insets.

It is advisable to have Inset preparation well in hand, and the distribution decided upon before Christmas. The Publisher will give you the benefit of his long experience if you address him at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

#### Articles and Communications.

Another mixture of "salts" for analysis by students will be ready on Tuesday (p. 34).

The "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," edited by Sir Edward Thorpe, is complete, and is reviewed on p. 34.

We give particulars of two more Excise Orders dealing with bonds for warehousing and exportation of methylated spirits to the Isle of Man (pp. 48-49).

Correspondents write about rep. mist., methylated bay-rum, poor-law and pharmaceutical dispensing, how drug-store men have been affected by Insurance Medical Benefit, and several other topics (pp. 63-64).

"Xrayser II." comments upon the new Medical Benefit Regulations, the unclaimed funds for panel doctors in London, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, duty-free stills, white pepper, and the co-operative movement (p. 47).

#### National Insurance Act.

We analyse the revised Medical Benefit Regulations, and contrast them with those at present in force (p. 49).

We put forward suggestions for linking up Pharmaceutical Committees in England so as to provide District Councils, and from them a Central Standing Committee of sixteen members with a neutral person as chairman, if necessary (pp. 50 to 52).

The draft revised Regulations for Scotland and Wales are dealt with on p. 52 and p. 53. The situation in Scotland is clearing, in spite of the dangerous position of the Scot in the cartoon (p. 52).

The rest of the space in this section is occupied by particulars of the changes in the German Tariff, and reports of Medical Benefit administration (pp. 53-55).

#### News of the Week.

There is more trouble for Liverpool chemists as to the Shops Act (p. 37).

Trade agitators are working among wholesale druggists' warehousemen at present (p. 37).

Fifteen reports of Association meetings are printed in the Coloured Supplement this week.

The accidental death of Mr. F. U. Stamp, one of the Pharmaceutical Society's examiners, is reported (p. 35 and p. 43).

Professor H. B. Dixon and Professor R. Meldola are the two chemists honoured by the Royal Society with medals (p. 36).

We report the Sheffield dinner, at which Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme received an illuminated address and a cheque in appreciation of his pharmaceutical work (p. 56).

Owing to opposition in regard to its incidence on agricultural poisons, the Guernsey Poisons Ordinance has not yet been passed. A Committee is now considering it (p. 36).

Customs and Excise revenue from beer, medicine stamps, spirits, tea, sugar, tobacco, and wine are given on p. 53. Mr. Lloyd George was wrong when he said that the issue of medicine stamps had decreased (p. 52).

Further information in regard to invoices of goods for South Africa is given on p. 50, and on the page following a digest of the new Transvaal regulations in regard to the use of spirit under rebate for medicines and perfumery.

Legal reports are exceptionally numerous this week. They include two cases of inaccurate Insurance dispensing at Bootle (p. 40 and p. 41). It will be noted that one case was under the Merchandise Marks Act—the first of the kind in our knowledge. The saffron case in which Mr. C. H. Bryant was defendant has ended in his favour (p. 41).

#### Trade and Market Matters.

The few market changes which have occurred are mostly downwards including easier prices for cod-liver oil, Belgian castor oil, Sudan acacia, apricot-kernel oil, ammonia sulphate, ehamomile oil, and shellac. Camphor and dill oils are dearer, and ergot is firmer. Menthol is very flat. Quicksilver is 5s. higher (p. 59).

## CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus: "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

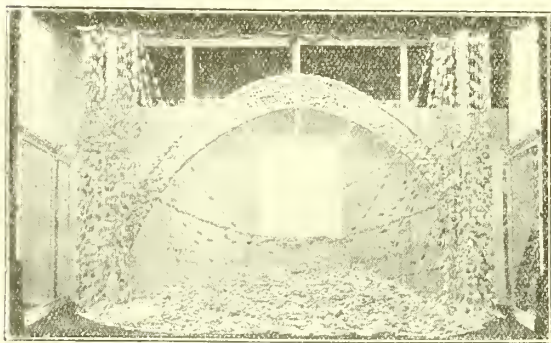
Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, November 25, when the samples will be posted to the applicants and those who have already applied for the tournament series of "Salts."

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 6. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The analysis announced above forms the second exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports. Students who adopt a *nom de plume* must adhere to it throughout the tournament.

## CHEMISTS' WINDOWS.

New ideas for dressing windows are invited. Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes on how the displays were arranged.



### A Fine Show of Toilet Soap.

The drug and perfumery department of Selfridge's, Oxford Street, London, W., have just completed a successful show and demonstration of soap. One of the big windows (about 18 ft. by 10 ft.) was filled with soap displayed in the manner shown. It was a superfatted and milled soap. The big block (pure white) in the centre at the back weighed 1,120 lb. The tablets were five to the pound, each the same weight, but differing in shape, tint, and perfume. It was sold at 7½d. per lb. as an advertisement, and there were about 1,000 customers a day for it, the sales amounting to 4 tons the first week, and 3 tons in the second week of the window. Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, made the soap, and in the basement of the building gave demonstrations of the milling and stamping processes.

## Bibliographia.

### I.—"A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry."\*

WE congratulate Sir Edward Thorpe, C.B., on the completion of the new edition of this Dictionary. In March of last year we dealt with the first of the five volumes that were then promised, and by naming the volumes, with the range of contents and the extent of each volume, we give an idea which the mind can grasp of the work which Sir Edward has put to press during the eighteen months:

Vol. I. Aal to Chestnut Extract ...	758 pages
.. II. Chica Red to Gorse ...	786 "
.. III. Granite to Oils (fixed) ...	789 "
.. IV. Oilstone to Sodolite ...	727 "
.. V. Sodium to Zymurgy ...	830 "

Our copy of "Ure" (a forerunner of "Thorpe"), third edition, 1827, extends to 829 pages, and the first edition of "Thorpe," published in 1890-93, was in three volumes with a total of 2,487 pages. As there are 3,890 pages in the new edition, it follows that the ratio of increase has been more than three times greater during the past twenty years than in the three decades before. The figures also serve to show how much fresh matter the new edition contains—roughly, 50 per cent. more, but as the standard articles have been condensed and brought up to date, in some cases rewritten, 50 per cent. is a low estimate. Indeed, the outstanding characteristic of the new Dictionary is the fresh treatment of old subjects by new hands, and the number of new subjects and new monographs which have been incorporated. We gave instances of this when commenting upon Volumes I. to IV., and in glancing over the fifth we find the following authors and articles more directly related to pharmacy or medicine:

Dr. Virgil Coblentz: Synthetic Drugs or Medicinal Products.

Professor W. R. Dunstan and Dr. T. A. Henry: Vegeto-Alkaloids.

Dr. W. D. Halliburton: Urine.

Professor R. T. Hewlett: Toxins and Antitoxins.

Dr. M. Klar: Destructive Distillation of Wood.

The late Dr. J. Lewkowitsch: Soya-bean Oil and other Fixed Oils.

Mr. L. M. Nash: Varnish.

Mr. H. H. Robinson: Waxes.

Dr. A. Senier: Squill, Strophanthus, and other Drugs.

Sir W. A. Tilden: Terpenes.

A *propos* of a subject which has been discussed in our three preceding issues, it is satisfactory to find it stated in the Vegeto-Alkaloids article that "the aconitine of commerce of the present day is best represented by Schulze's formula,  $C_{34}H_{45}O_{11}N$ ." The whole monograph is an adequate and informative treatise on the alkaloids, and follows the classification adopted by Dr. Henry in his book on the subject. It is particularly strong in regard to the constitution of alkaloids, and is rich in references to publications on the subjects. The monograph fills about sixty-four pages of the Dictionary. Dr. Coblentz's article on Synthetic Drugs commences with a general classification based on chemical constitution, then discusses the substances according to their medicinal characteristics, beginning with Antipyretics, Antirheumatics, and Antineuralgics, each being subdivided according to chemical constitution. In discussing the synthetic morphine derivatives the author overlooks the work of Dott and Stockman which pioneered the introduction of these substances into therapeutics. A pathetic interest is attached to the monographs on fixed oils and fats, which show the same completeness of information and terseness of diction which we have observed in all Dr. Lewkowitsch's monographs in the Dictionary. In dealing with such a gigantic work as this, examples, fairly selected, are criteria of the whole, and those that we have given, while of special interest to our readers, are typical of the bulk. The editing of such a work requires remarkable catholicity of knowledge and ripe judgment in

\* *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*. Sir Edward Thorpe, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. Vol. V.: Sodium—Z. 45s. net. Longmans & Co.



the choice of contributors. Sir Edward Thorpe has been fortunate throughout in securing the assistance of distinguished men and women in this country, Germany, the United States, and elsewhere, who are acknowledged authorities on leading subjects to deal with them. He has also had the good fortune to be assisted by a corps of expert press readers, and the pages are singularly well read. The whole combination of forces has resulted in the production of a Dictionary of Chemistry which is of real service to those engaged in analytical research and technical laboratories. The cost, 11*l.* 5*s.* for the five volumes, is cheap for so big a piece of printing and book-binding, and when the skilled assistance is taken into account it is surprising how they have been produced at the price.

## Death of Mr. F. U. Stamp.

MR. WALTER SCHRÖDER held an inquest at Hampstead on November 18 touching the death of Francis Underwood Stamp (39), pharmaceutical chemist, 29 High Street, Hampstead, who was found dead in the drug-room in the basement of his pharmacy on Monday morning. Mr. Blythe, a solicitor, represented Mr. Stamp's family.

Mrs. Winifred Stamp, the widow, stated in evidence that her husband had enjoyed good health, and was always joyous, cheerful, and happy. On Sunday morning he went out cycling, and on Sunday evening they went to church together. He was most happy. After church they had supper, and talked till about 10 p.m. He accompanied her to her bedroom, and said he was going downstairs to cleanse a coat from some oil-stains from a cycle. He was in the habit of cleaning his clothes with chloroform or benzine. She went to bed and left the gas burning, thinking he would be up later on. She fell asleep, and did not wake till 3 a.m., when she missed him, and the gas was still burning. She went to look for him, first to the drawing-room, and found the light fully on. She then went over all the private part of the house; then to the drug-room, because it was there he used to clean his clothes from stains. She found him lying on the floor. He was dressed as he had left her. He was lying face downward, and she turned him over, and found he was dead. She telephoned to Dr. Glanville. She noticed a broken bottle, which had contained chloroform, lying at his side, but not near him. There was a broken bottle-stopper and a little glass basin, with two dirty wads, which had evidently been used.

John Herbert Stamp, barrister-at-law, a brother of the deceased, said his brother was quite well when he saw him about ten days before his death. He was called as soon as the discovery was made on Monday morning, and corroborated Mrs. Stamp's evidence in regard to the appearance of the room and his brother's practice of cleaning his clothes with chloroform. The room is a kind of drug-factory as well as a store, and there was not much escape for fumes.

Dr. Glanville (Fleet Road) said he found Mr. Stamp lying on his back in the drug-room. He did not notice any odour of chloroform. Deceased was probably dead for four or five hours, as rigor mortis had already well begun. The pupils of the eyes were moderately dilated. There were some marks on the chin, but no marks on the mouth such as would indicate that chloroform had been applied.

P.S. James, 115 S, also gave evidence as to the position of the body.

Dr. Spilsbury, pathologist, St. Mary's Hospital, said he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. Deceased was a well-nourished man. There were no external marks, except a few abrasions like blisters on the chin. He could detect no chloroform in the system, nor any sign of liquid-poisoning. There was a slight odour in one of the glands, as if chloroform had been inhaled. The heart was large and fatty, degeneration of the muscles having set in. The lips were slightly blue, also the tips of the fingers. The cavities of the heart were greatly enlarged, and there was disease of the mitral valve. The stomach was full and healthy, the œsophagus was quite healthy. He believed deceased had inhaled some chloroform, but the cause of death was primarily due to heart disease. If a man with such a diseased heart happened to fall and break a bottle, spilling the chloroform over the floor, he would be bound to inhale some, and that would cause his death. The fatty degeneration of the muscle of the heart would prevent his recovery. It was stated that there must have been 3 oz. of chloroform in the bottle.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

The autumn examinations of the Spectaclemakers' Company began on November 17 at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

The Southwark Guardians expended last year 1,673*l.* on drugs and medical and surgical appliances, as compared with 1,743*l.* in the preceding twelve months.

Application has been made to the Glamorganshire County Council by Eliza Williams, the Vale Drug Stores, Llantwit Major, near Cardiff, for a poison-licence.

The Amersham Guardians have had their attention called by the auditor of the Local Government Board to what he considers to be a very large expenditure on drugs at the workhouse.

Before the Optical Society on November 13, Dr. C. V. Drysdale exhibited an instrument called the chromoptometer, designed for detecting colour-blindness and measuring colour acuity. It involves the use of a colour spectrum.

Last March the loss of his Masonic jewel was sustained by Mr. G. J. R. Parkes (B.D.H.), of West Bridgford. He has now been presented by the Lodge (Simmer 3300) with an Immediate Past Master's jewel to replace the one he lost on that occasion.

The interment of the late Mr. Albert Thompson, director of Boots, Ltd., took place at Nottingham Church Cemetery on November 13. All the company's shops, offices, and warehouses were closed from noon till 4 p.m., and the mourners attending the funeral, estimated at between two and three thousand, included Sir Jesse and Lady Boot and many heads of departments. The wreaths filled three carriages.

A fire which broke out in the early morning of November 14 on the premises of Mr. T. H. Prichard, chemist, Church Street, Abertillery, Mon., was discovered by a workman on his way home. He aroused the neighbouring tradesmen, who, with the assistance of a constable, extinguished the flames with buckets of water, but not before the floor above the pharmacy had been burnt through. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The "Daily Telegraph" published this week a letter on "Pharmacists and Latin," which refers to the recent decision of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to make Latin an optional subject in the Preliminary examination. The writer, who seems to be under the impression that Latin is to be abolished altogether from pharmacists' education, gives an interesting note on an attempt made in the seventeenth century to abolish the practice of writing prescriptions in Latin.

The members of the local Chemists' Association were well represented at the annual church parade of the Mayor and members of the Lancaster Corporation on November 16, when all sections of the population combined to honour the new Mayor, Councillor W. Briggs, chemist and druggist. The Mayor has announced his intention to present to the Town Council a gold chain, to be worn by the Mayoress. This will be one of his methods of commemorating their silver wedding in August next.

Messrs. Brotherton & Co., Ltd., ammonia and tar distillers, Wakefield and Leeds, are inaugurating on January 1, 1914, a scheme for providing employes with an opportunity of sharing in the profits of the firm. Each employe of twelve months' standing and over twenty-one will be entitled, according to length of service, to one of the company's 1*l.* preference shares for each preference share he has acquired by payment. There is also a pension scheme of 1*l.* per annum for each year's service for employes who retire after ten or more years' service, with the directors' consent. The firm already pay the whole of the contributions under the National Insurance Act.

### Sheffield Notes.

An epidemic of cat poisoning has prevailed during the past fortnight in the Vale Road and Douglas Road districts.

Mr. J. P. Hewitt—who for many years was in business in Division Street, Sheffield, being succeeded on his retirement by his son, Mr. C. H. Hewitt—has taken over the management, on behalf of the widow, of the pharmacy of the late Mr. W. Hudson Bryars, 301 Attercliffe Road. Mrs. Bryars has two sons being brought up in the business.

#### Royal Society Medals.

The awards of medals by the Royal Society intimated for presentation at the Anniversary meeting on December 1 are as follows:

Copley Medal to Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., on the ground of the high scientific value of the researches in zoology carried out by him, and of the researches inspired and suggested by him and carried out by his pupils.

Royal Medals to Professor Harold Baily Dixon, F.R.S., for his researches in physical chemistry, especially in connection with explosions in gases; and to Professor Ernest Henry Starling, F.R.S., for his contributions to the advancement of physiology.

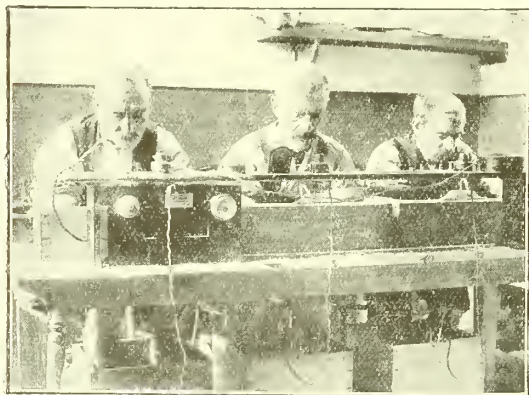
Davy Medal to Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S., for his work in synthetic chemistry.

Hughes Medal to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, on the ground of his share in the invention of the telephone, and more especially the construction of the telephone receiver.

Sylvester Medal to Dr. James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, F.R.S., for his mathematical researches.

#### Electrolytic Treatment of Lead-poisoning.

Sir Thomas Oliver last week gave his second lecture on Lead-poisoning before the Royal Institute of Public Health at a meeting held in London, and called attention to the use of diachylon as an abortifacient. He said the Home Secretary should take steps to prohibit the sale of diachylon; it is not necessary that there should be lead plaster on the market at all. He then referred to the electrolytic treatment of lead-poisoning, and Mr. T. Maltby Clague demonstrated the process which is being employed with remarkable success in lead-works. The subjoined



engraving from a photograph shows how the treatment is applied. It will be observed that the men immerse their feet in a bath of water, a grid of aluminium being fixed in this. The hands are placed in a similar bath, also containing an aluminium grid, and the current from an eight-cell accumulator is gradually turned on. The apparatus requisite for proper adjustment of the electric current is included in the installation, Mr. Clague having thought out and incorporated every possible precaution to make the installation "foot-proof," which it is. The effect of the current is to ionise the lead in the tissues of the person operated on, and thus to drive it from one pole to the other, with the result that persons suffering from lead-poisoning show no signs of it after a week or two, while (far more important) a bath once or twice a week prevents lead settling in the system. The time occupied by the bath is about half an hour, and employers willingly give that, as it ensures better work and more efficient workmen.

#### Memorial to a Chemist-Antiquary.

A memorial to the memory of the late Mr. W. H. Saunders, F.S.A., chemist and druggist, who was in busi-

ness at 113 High Street, Portsmouth, was unveiled at the Parish Church on Mayors' Sunday, November 16, by the Mayor in the presence of a large congregation, including the members and officials of the Corporation. The memorial consists of a massive brass tablet, placed within the north chancel door, bearing the following inscription:

In memory of William Henry Saunders, F.S.A., born at Portsmouth, January 2nd, 1832, died at Portsmouth, April 21st, 1913. An ardent archaeologist, a reliable and painstaking historian of his native town, closely identified with this Church for over 60 years. This tablet was erected by his fellow-townsmen.

In the course of his address the Vicar said Mr. Saunders had "devoted, aye, dedicated, his intimate knowledge of the documents of the town and of the church to the service of posterity."

#### Guernsey Poisons Ordinance.

The discussion on this matter was resumed at the meeting of the Royal Court of Guernsey on November 15 (see *C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 726). Mr. Collenette was present to give any information he could on the subject of poisons. Advocate H. A. Le Patourel, on behalf of the Chemists' Association, read particulars of the English law as regards the storage of agricultural and horticultural poisons. Mr. Collenette said it would be an anomaly if unqualified persons were not to keep poison-books the same as chemists are required to. All agricultural poisons, he said, should be in closed packets and the sale registered. The sellers should also have some chemical knowledge. Mr. E. T. Wheadon, who represented the Guernsey Growers' Association, hoped nothing would be done to hamper the growers. Advocate Le Patourel pointed out that the Ordinance is only provisional, and that when it comes up for discussion petitions against it would be considered. Mr. Collenette agreed that licences might be issued for the sale of poisons by dealers, and said that an age-limit should be fixed for purchasers. Jurat Kinnersly suggested that scheduled poisons should only be sold by pharmacists. Jurat Carey said a separate project could be drawn up to deal with storage and sale, and that the provisions in this regard be deleted from the provisional Ordinance. At the afternoon sitting Mr. G. Martineau, a grower, said that the bulky nature of fumigants made it difficult to provide a lock-up store for them. To enforce the regulation would divert the growers' trade. There was also the danger of interference with proprietary articles, which are at present dealt in by agricultural-implement dealers. Mr. A. M. Drake contended that the Ordinance would create a monopoly and increase prices. He did not object to the dealers having to keep a poison-book. The Procureur said the matter came up before the Chief Pleas. The Ordinance had been renewed time after time till the Bailiff thought there should be a permanent Ordinance. The Crown Officers found that it was time to alter the schedule which existed in a former Ordinance, and it was considered advisable to amalgamate these Ordinances with one up-to-date schedule. This was the first time, however, that the question of poisons in bulk had been brought forward. The question now before the Court was, How are they going to deal with the matters that have been brought to their notice? He did not think that it would be advisable to pass the Ordinance, even with the suggested amendments. He had had a conversation with some of the growers with regard to the proprietary articles, and he could not say at the present time whether these should be included. He thought that if a small committee—which would include Jurat Kinnersly—were appointed to go through the points raised it would be much better. The Comptroller said he quite agreed to this course, as there are many interests at stake, both from the growers' and the public point of view. It is quite evident that the Court could not adopt this Ordinance in a hurry. In reply to the Bailiff, the Procureur said that if a committee were appointed the project would stand over in the meanwhile. They have still an Ordinance in force. The Court agreed to refer the matter to a committee, to be composed of Jurats G. E. Kinnersly, G. H. Le Mottée, and H. G. de C. Stevens-Guille.



**Liverpool Notes.**

The Oatine "word-building" competition has caused a much increased demand for Oatine preparations locally.

The Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association on November 12 unanimously elected Mr. Peter MacEwan, Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, an honorary member of the Association.

The Shops Act is giving chemists a good deal of trouble at present; inspectors are calling upon chemists in the central area, and have ordered that they must not sell certain articles on the half-holiday afternoon and evening—*e.g.*, rubber goods (because the rubber people are closed), brushes (the brush people are closed), and ammonia and night-lights (because these are chandlery, and the chandlers are closed). Litigation is expected, and is looked forward to with equanimity, because one or more test cases to settle points in doubt would be useful.

The stock, fixtures, etc., of the business of a dispensing pharmacy were put up for auction at 125 Brunswick Road, Liverpool, on November 5. The "sale" was "By order of the administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Hannah King." This business, which dates back to the 'forties, is an old establishment, situate at the junction of West Derby Road, Low Hill, Everton Road, and Brunswick Road. The business was first offered as a going concern, but as no satisfactory offer was forthcoming it was sold piecemeal. There was a good attendance, and the 146 lots were soon disposed of without incident.

At a mass meeting of chemists at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on December 10, Mr. Rowsell (Exeter) and Mr. Lord Gifford have promised to speak. Mr. L. Moreton Parry will occupy the chair, while Mr. Uglov Woolcock will also be present. In the evening, at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, the joint "smoker" of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Chemists' Association will be held, commencing at eight o'clock, in aid of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. The above gentlemen will be the guests of the evening, and it is hoped that the fund will receive a "bumper" contribution as formerly. Last year's contribution constituted a "record."

**Contracts.**

Eton Rural Council.—Walden & Griffiths, Slough, for a year's supply of disinfectants.

New Romney (Kent) Town Council.—Bruce & Co., Ltd., for the supply of sodium manganate.

Blean (Kent) Guardians.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Birmingham, for the supply of water beds and pillows.

London County Council.—For annual supplies of sponges (at estimated values): Cresswell Bros., 130*l.*; John Goldhill & Sons, 94*l.*; International Sponge Importers, Ltd. (Henry Marks & Sons Branch), 237*l.*

Government Contracts.—*Admiralty*: J. Calder & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness, for methylated spirit. *War Office*: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Arnold & Sons, and S. Maw, Son & Sons, for surgical instruments, etc. (term contract). *India Office*: Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for cresol; Carnegie Bros., for santolin. *Crown Agents for the Colonies*: Howards & Sons, Ltd., for chemicals; Society of Apothecaries, for ointments.

**Midland Notes.**

Colonel Wyley, V.D., has been nominated as High Sheriff of Warwickshire.

Dr. Featherstone, who has just been added to the Birmingham Housing Inquiry Committee, is the son of the late Mr. W. B. Featherstone, who for many years held a responsible position with Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

In a chemist's shop-window in Colmore Row, Birmingham, is to be seen a very ingenious advertisement in the shape of moving figures expressively extolling the virtues of "So & So's" medicine. It has attracted a large crowd daily, who come away with smiling faces.

Mr. Wilfrid Hill has decided to defer his reply to the request to contest East Worcestershire at the next election until December. He is a chemist, formerly in

business at Coleshill, who has established a highly successful chemical business in Bradford Street, Birmingham.

**Agitation Among Druggists' Warehousemen.**

Since we reported a fortnight ago that a branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks for druggists' warehousemen in the Bermondsey district is to be organised, agents of the Union have been busy all over London, agitating among the warehousemen, and even addressing groups of them at meal-times. The agitation has crystallised into a handbill, which we reprint:

**Drug Warehousemen, Organise!!**

National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks.

A public meeting will be held on Thursday, November 20, 7 P.M., at the Printers' Hall, 220 Blackfriars Road, S.E., for the purpose of organising those employed in London drug-trade.

Chairman: Arthur J. Gillian. Speakers: P. C. Hoffman (London organiser), D. Carmichael, A. E. Pell, G. C. Atterbury, A. G. Maher, and others.

Drug Warehousemen! You have many vital problems—such as low wages, unpaid overtime, working in bad places—that want attending to. Conditions in the trade are on the downward grade. Your employers understand the wisdom of organisation, as is shown by the amalgamations that have taken place. These amalgamations are not for your benefit, but mean for you more oppression.

Particulars can be had from Arthur J. Gillian, 223 Lynton Road, Bermondsey, S.E., Organising Secretary, Lambeth and Newington Branch.

The Union has been working on the same lines in the provinces.

**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

Mr. Reginald P. Page, F.I.C., principal assistant analyst to the Southwark Borough Council since 1906, has been appointed public analyst to the borough of Portsmouth in succession to Mr. F. W. F. Arnaud, F.I.C., now Kent county analyst.

The Berkshire analyst states that the seven samples each of compound liquorice-powder and Seidlitz powders were obtained informally. Two of the Seidlitz powders were deficient in weight, and in one case the ingredients were not correctly proportioned.

The East Riding analyst examined fifty-five samples of drugs last quarter. The three samples of heavy magnesia were certified as adulterated: one consisted wholly of sodium citrotartrate, the vendor being fined 10*s.* and 3*s.* costs; the two others were stated to be the heavy magnesia of the B.P. mixed with 34.5 and 28.9 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. In these two cases the retailers were cautioned. One out of three samples of oil of juniper did not conform to the tests of genuine oil of juniper, and the vendor was fined 10*s.* and 4*s.* costs. The sellers of a sample of light magnesia which consisted of magnesium carbonate, and of syrup of squills slightly deficient in sugar, were cautioned. All the others were genuine.

**From Various Courts.**

Hyman Fineberg (38), mineral-water manufacturer, was fined 100*l.*, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs, at the Thames Police Court on November 18, for concealing between 4 lb. and 5 lb. of saccharin. It was stated that defendant had already been fined similar sums in 1908 and 1909.

Four cases in which females were charged with throwing corrosive fluid with intent to injure have been tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, this week. In two cases sentences were passed of twelve months' and eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. Sentence was postponed in a third charge.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on November 19, Emily Crowe was committed for trial on a charge of murdering her son by administering morphine (*C. & D.*, November 8, index folio 709). The witnesses included Mr. Wm. Macadie, pharmacist at the Royal Free Hospital, who gave evidence as to analysing opium pills and tablets containing morphine sulphate.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on November 19, Philip Kabinsky (32) and P. Lohmann (26) were each

ordered to pay 136*l.* 10*s.*, half the treble value of uncustomed saccharin found in their possession (*C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 726). The prisoners were caught by a Customs officer who posed as a customer and bought 14 kilos. and 20 kilos of saccharin for 15*l.* and 29*l.* in marked money.

John Bott, described as a chemist, but not on the Register, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the second division for being drunk while in charge of a motor-car. The Magistrate, who declined to grant the option of a fine, suspended his licence, remarking that he was not fit to hold one. It was stated that the car is the property of a firm of chemists, and is used for business purposes. Bott, who is a member of the firm, had borrowed it for the evening.

## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

Messrs. Alex. Cross & Sons have obtained the contract for the supply of sulphuric acid to the Coleraine Urban Council.

Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., Coleraine, has been awarded a prize as the winner of a competition in connection with the local bowling club.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, the Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, will preside at the dinner to be held at the Hôtel Métropole, Dublin, on November 29.

During the past week Mr. H. E. Young, Ph.C. (late R. A. Austin), has occupied the splendid new premises he has had built in Strand, Londonderry. The rebuilding cost close on 2,500*l.*

Mr. R. H. Livesey's new pharmacy has just been opened in Donegal Town under the management of Mr. J. C. Boyle, Ph.C. Mr. R. S. Chapman, Ph.C., Donegal, has also opened a new branch in The Diamond.

The Dublin chemists are rather sorely pressed to secure fresh supplies in view of the labour troubles, and matters will now be much worse on account of the total closing of the Dublin port last week. The trade is acting loyally together, however, and those who have surplus supplies are supplying the wants of their less fortunate friends. They are thus able to get on fairly well and hope to be able to do so for a considerable time to come.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

Mr. John Raffan, J.P., Stirling, has been re-elected a police judge.

Mr. John Fraser, chemist and druggist, Helmsdale, has been returned unopposed as a member of the Sutherland County Council.

Messrs. Horne Bros. are starting business as wholesale druggists at 115 Loch Street, Aberdeen, Mr. Joseph L. Horne being the principal.

Miss Frances Stout, daughter of Mr. Charles B. Stout, a school-teacher and druggist, Lerwick, was on Friday, November 14, cycling from her school in the country to spend the week-end with her parents, when she lost control of the bicycle on the Sound Brae. It crashed into the stone posts of a gate, and Miss Stout received such injuries to her head that death was instantaneous.

### A Jubilee.

Mr. R. Thomson, chemist, Elgin, has just completed fifty years in pharmacy. He served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Gavin Steele, Dunfermline, and later went to London, where he gained experience with Mr. Peter Squire and Messrs. Corby, Stacey & Co., and later went to Messrs. Graiton & Co., Belfast. He afterwards commenced business in Dublin Street, Edinburgh, but about a quarter of a century since went to Elgin

on account of its less rigorous climate, and there he has one of the leading businesses in the town. Mr. Thomson was one of the first pharmacists in this country to see the possibilities of an emulsion of cod-liver oil less gelatinous than the combinations which were at first introduced, and his "cream" has a wide reputation. His son, Mr. George R. Thomson, is now associated with him in business. Both are among the noted golfers of the North, the son being ex-Moray champion.

### Dundee.

The premises at 14 Reform Street, Dundee, which Boots, Ltd., acquired early this year, have now been fitted up. The shop-front has been well designed, and makes an effective show. Of the interior arrangements, all that need be said is that they probably realise the shopfitter's ideal of what a city drug-store ought to be. The dispensing-shelves and show-counter are to the south or High Street side, the customer counter and glass cases to the north.

Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, head of the Chemistry Department of Birkbeck College, London, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in University College, Dundee, in room of the late Professor Hugh Marshall. The new professor was educated at the Dundee High School, and graduated in Arts and Science (M.A. and D.Sc.) at St. Andrews University. He subsequently took his degree of Ph.D. at Berlin. He is a member of the Council of the Chemical Society, to which he has communicated results of his researches.

### Edinburgh.

At Inverleith on Wednesday, November 12, Pharmacy United football team played Tramways United; result, one goal each.

A correspondent of an evening paper is desirous of having a list published of the names and addresses of non-panel doctors, which "would only be following the example of the panelists."

Councillor Inman presided at the annual smoking-concert of the South Edinburgh Unionist Association on Monday evening. A telegram of confidence from the 2,000 ladies and gentlemen present was sent to Mr. Bonar Law.

At a meeting of the Medical Guild in the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, on November 15, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this Guild adheres to the position it adopted when the National Insurance Act came into operation, and it resolves to federate with all Associations which hold a similar policy—namely, the maintenance of the honour and freedom of the medical profession, and the continuance of an uncompromising opposition to the method of administration of the medical benefits under the Act."

### Glasgow and the West.

Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., have now opened their newly acquired branch in Rutherglen Road, Glasgow.

On Tuesday, November 11, Springburn United Football Club defeated Glasgow Pharmacy F.C. in the Shopkeepers' League by 2 goals to 1.

Mr. David McNay, pharmacist, Kilmarnock, was this week installed for a second term as Preceptor of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple. At a Grand Priory meeting held in Ayr Mr. McNay was commissioned by Prater Thomas McIntyre, of Sorn Castle, Grand Prior of Ayrshire, to act as Grand District Secretary.

A sign of the times is the gradual change in the windows of West End chemists. The carboy and specijar no longer monopolise valuable space. At the Kelvinbridge pharmacy of Messrs. Ballingal & Co. there is a very attractive display of electric novelties suitably ticketed and designed to "catch on." The window of Mr. Cappell, Great Western Road, is also exceedingly attractive, having a display tastefully arranged of Dutchware perfume-bottles; the shapes and designs are rather novel, including windmills, wheel-barrows, cottages, tea-kettles, etc. The windows in the shop of the late Mr. Wm. Thomson, Rokeby Terrace, contain a display of malt-extract and malt and oil, the centrepiece being a sheaf of *Hordeum distichon*.



## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

AN INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS REGULATION CONGRESS is being held at 108 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, this week. Senator Develle presides, and M. Buchet, of the Pharmacie Centrale, acts as Treasurer. The questions under consideration are: (1) Settlement of disputes as to classification of imported goods; (2) non-payment of Customs tariffs on goods conditionally imported; (3) commercial travellers and their samples; (4) net and gross weights.

USE OF THE GENEVA CROSS.—The decree recently issued by the French Government regulating the use of the words "Croix Rouge," or "Croix de Genève," as well as of the well-known corresponding sign of the Red Cross on a white ground, is based on the decision recently taken at The Hague to extend the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. These words and emblems may now only be used in France on goods manufactured by private firms when such goods are supplied by regular contract to the War Office or Admiralty or to authorised "Red Cross" ambulance associations. When forwarded either to French, Algerian, or foreign destinations, such goods must be accompanied by a municipal certificate of origin on which the number of packages, weights, marks, etc., must be stated. For those sent abroad the full address of the consignee must be stated, and the decree says they can only pass through Custom-houses "open to the transit of prohibited goods," which no doubt means goods for which a special permit is necessary.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pasteur Institute was celebrated at Paris on Saturday, November 15. The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister of France, the Presidents of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, the Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, and many other officials were present, as well as M. Guillemot, Prefect of the Jura Department, and M. Ponsot, who represents Dôle (Pasteur's native town) in the Chamber of Deputies. Senator Trouillot, and lastly, the ever genial and interested ex-President, M. Emile Loubet. M. Darboux, President of the Council of the Institute, spoke first, and was followed by M. Poincaré, after which a visit was made to the laboratories; then M. Poincaré was conducted to Pasteur's tomb. The laboratory of biological chemistry was next visited, Dr. Roux receiving the President, and gracefully spoke of the work of Pasteur and the accomplishments of the Pasteur Laboratories. M. Poincaré, in his reply, alluded to the ceremony of twenty-five years ago, when Pasteur himself was present, his speech being an exceedingly graceful tribute to the genius of the great *savant*.

IODINE CENTENARY.—The centenary of the discovery of iodine was suitably celebrated at Dijon on November 9. It was in November 1813 that the chemist Bernard Courtois, born in this Burgundian capital on February 15, 1777, presented to the Academy of Sciences his note on "A new Substance discovered in Seaweed." At the recent meeting numerous medical, pharmaceutical, and scientific notabilities were present. In the afternoon a pilgrimage was made to the house in which Courtois was born, and a tablet commemorative of the fact unveiled. M. Fréjacque, pharmacist, of Lyons, made suitable reference to the chemist's life-work, and the Mayor of Dijon also spoke. The company then adjourned to the great hall of the Dijon Academy. M. Fréjacque opened the proceedings by reading a report, and M. Tourade (who had come from Paris as the representative of the new Society of the History of Pharmacy) traced the biography of Courtois. Professor Matignon, of the Collège de France, gave an address on the history of the discovery. He dwelt on the development of the production of iodine during the past 100 years and also on the far-reaching consequences and value of the discovery. M. Collot, President of the Dijon Academy, spoke of the part taken by this local body in the development of the science. The day's celebrations were terminated by a banquet.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### The Union.

NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN.—After a lapse of over twenty-one years a Botanic Garden at the Cape is once again an established fact. The "Kew Bulletin" (No. 8, 1913) gives in detail the steps leading to its resuscitation. The site is on the Groote Schuur Estates at Kirstenbosch, Cape Town, and Professor H. H. W. Pearson has been appointed Honorary Director. Mr. J. W. Matthews, formerly of Kew, and well known in South Africa, has been appointed Curator, and is already at work. The Council of the Botanical Society recently gave an "at home," when Professor Pearson said there had been a splendid response to the Society's request for indigenous plants. The site is a farm about 400 acres in extent, on the eastern slopes of Table Mountain.

INVOICES FOR IMPORTS.—With further reference to the notices which appeared in the *C. & D.*, September 6 (index folio 383) and October 18 (index folio 591), respecting invoices required for goods imported into the Union in accordance with the Regulations (No. 103) issued under the Customs Management Act, 1913, the South African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the South African Merchants Committee have recently made representations to the High Commissioner for the Union, and as a result it is recommended that suppliers should give effect to these regulations in the following manner:

(a) In cases where the price charged on the invoice and discounts allowed and the home consumption value are alike, sign a declaration to the following effect:

I declare that the values appearing on the body of this invoice represent at the date of the invoice the open market value of the goods if sold for home consumption in Great Britain, and that the discounts shown are the same as those granted on similar quantities sold for consumption in Great Britain.

(b) In the instances where the price charged on the invoice and discounts allowed and the home consumption value are divergent, enumerate the latter on the invoice in a parallel money column and declare that "the discounts for similar quantities for home consumption are . . ."

In all cases the cost of packing and packages must be given.

### Cape Province.

AMAMI.—Mr. W. J. Hipwell, representing Messrs. Prichard & Constance (Wholesale), Ltd., London, has arrived in Cape Town with samples of the "Amami" series of perfumery and other specialities produced by his principals.

### Natal.

ASSISTANTS SCARCE.—There appears to be a dearth of chemists' assistants in Durban at present, as several advertisements are appearing in the morning newspapers.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Browning, of Mr. G. Stuart Jones's Durban pharmacy, was married at the beginning of October. His honeymoon was spent at the seaside resort of Muizenburg, Cape Colony.

SICK-FUND DISPENSING has advanced a step further, the Government having opened a dispensary at 20 Castle Arcade, Durban, drafting a chemist from the Pretoria Dispensary to take charge. The Durban chemists, however, have not been finally shelved, as they are allowed to dispense any prescriptions presented to them, the full charge being made to the Sick Fund Council, less a discount of 10 per cent. This is decidedly better than the pharmacists expected, as the usual discount to benefit societies hitherto has been 50 per cent. A stand has also been taken with regard to the various benefit societies of the town. The decision was arrived at last week to circularise the societies, notifying them that in the future all contracts would be charged the usual dispensing charge.

less 10 per cent. So far no replies have been received, but it is probable that the decision will give rise to a considerable amount of discontent.

### Orange Free State.

**PHARMACY CLASSES.**—The Administrator of the Free State, the Hon. Dr. Ramsbottom, has taken a very sympathetic interest in the proposed establishment of pharmacy classes at Bloemfontein, and has recommended to the Union Government that the Pharmaceutical Society be allowed the use of Government premises free for this purpose.

**SALE OF S.V.M.**—At the monthly meeting of the O.F.S. Chamber of Commerce, held at Bloemfontein on October 28, when Messrs. Friedman, Rawling, and Hewitt were present, the new regulation regarding the record of sales of methylated spirit was again discussed. A letter was read from the Witwatersrand Chamber stating that the regulation was welcomed there owing to the amount of illicit liquor selling to Rand natives. Mr. Friedman desired to have the Free State Province exempted from the operation of the regulation, but withdrew his opposition on its failing to find support.

### Transvaal.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. F. A. Ortman, of Messrs. Geo. Curling, Wyman & Co., has been appointed executor in the estate of Messrs. Johnson & Co., wholesale chemists, Johannesburg.

**P.A.T.A.**—This local committee appears to be marking time and awaiting a visit from Mr. Blake Jardine, the new Permanent Secretary for South Africa. Meanwhile cutting continues rampant.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—Mr. Murray, late of the Premier Mine, will take over the management of the business of Mr. H. A. France, of Krugersdorp, recently acquired by Mr. Christie, of Fordsburg.

**"SWAT THAT FLY."**—In connection with this laudable object, organised by the "Johannesburg Sunday Times," Messrs. Turner & Co. have distributed 3,000 bottles of formalin. The sales of Tanglefoot, Daisy killers, formalin, etc., have also benefited local chemists.

**PHARMACY BOARD NOMINATIONS.**—The Government nominees are Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, of Johannesburg, and Mr. Harvey, of Heidelberg. For the remaining three seats Mr. B. O. Jones (Boksburg), Mr. R. Butters (Johannesburg), Mr. Christie (Fordsburg), and Mr. Rennie (Johannesburg) have accepted nomination.

**THE HANNAH CASE.**—Mr. Thomas Hannah, having communicated with General Botha in regard to his case, which was dismissed on appeal, has received a letter that his representations will be submitted to the General on his return from Natal. Mr. Hannah desires to take his case to the Privy Council, but states that he is unable to obtain a certified copy of the judgment in his appeal case.

**NEW EXCISE REGULATIONS** regarding the use of manufacturing spirit and the sale of methylated spirit appear to be causing chemists trouble, judging by the letters received by the Pharmaceutical Society. Chemists are referred to the Government "Gazettes" or their own Excise officers. The regulations for obtaining rebate are briefly as follows:

Medicinal preparations must be manufactured by registered chemists and druggists, and perfumery by them or distillers and rectifiers, in all cases with the approval of the Commissioner of Excise, Pretoria.

Three lists of the preparations proposed to be made must be submitted to the Commissioner, with formulæ or references to the B.P., the B.P. Codex, "Squire's Companion," or the "Extra Pharmacopœia."

After manufacture, a certificate giving particulars of the quantity and alcohol strength must be submitted—in the form prescribed, an alternative form being also given.

Lists of B.P. and B.P.C. preparations are given to indicate what will be passed for rebate.

Rebate will be granted on essences and perfumed spirits if they contain more than 3 per cent. of essential oils.

The rest has to do with the analytical and official procedure.

## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**Benzoic Acid in Milk.**—At Marylebone Police Court on November 14, a fine of 10*l.*, with 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* costs on one summons, was imposed on Edward William Bracebridge, milk-dealer, Kentish Town, London, N.W., for selling milk containing benzoic-acid preservative (*C. & D.*, November 8, index folio 696). The Magistrate said there was not a particle of evidence to show that defendant was the victim of a deeply laid plot.

**Price of Cooper's Dip.**—At Daventry County Court recently, Mr. Alfred Harrison, chemist and druggist, recovered 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from Mr. Reading, a farmer, for forty packets of Cooper's sheep-dip. The defence was that the defendant's man went to the wrong shop, and that plaintiff charged 13*s.* a doz. for the dip instead of 1*l.* The Judge (Sir T. N. Snagge) said defendant should have returned the dip if he objected to pay the price.

**Salicylic Acid in Raisin-wine.**—At Luton last week, the Magistrates fined a grocer 5*l.* 10*s.*, including costs, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling raisin-wine containing 0.11 per cent. (9.62 grains per pint) of salicylic acid. The witnesses for the prosecution included Mr. J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C. (public analyst), and Professor Cushney, F.R.S. Mr. F. W. Beck appeared for the defence, and called Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, F.I.C., F.C.S. After the decision, Mr. Beck asked the Magistrates to state a case on the ground (1) that the analyst's certificate was bad in form and did not support the summons, and (2) that the evidence showed that the article sold was the article demanded.

**Alleged Railway Preference.**—A case of what was alleged to be railway preference to trade competitors is now before the Railway and Canal Commissioners' Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Bankes, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy, and Sir James Woodhouse, which heard an application by the Olympia Oil and Cake Co., Ltd., of Bailby Mills, near Selby, for an order of the Court preventing the North Eastern Railway from continuing what was said to be an undue preference to the applicants' trade rivals at Hull. They ask that the railway should be prevented from carting free the produce of Hull crushers to the railway station or allowing a rebate of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* a ton where the Hull manufacturer undertakes the cartage. The Olympia Co. supplies oil to Messrs. Watson & Son, the soap-makers, and is subsidiary to that firm. The only rebate allowed the company by the railway was 5*d.* a ton where the yearly consignment was 30,000 tons. The hearing was continued on Thursday, and judgment was deferred.

**Inaccurate Compounding.**—At Bootle Police Court on November 13, Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., were summoned under Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for "unlawfully selling a compounded drug which was not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser." The drug referred to was an Insurance prescription for a 6-oz. mixture containing potassium iodide 3*ss.* and spt. ammon. arom. The mixture supplied was deficient in iodide to the extent of 25 per cent., and the spirit was 33 per cent. deficient. The Deputy Town Clerk prosecuted. For the defence, Mr. Rudd admitted the offence. The defendants had an experienced and fully qualified man in charge of the shop, and this man had instructions of the most strict character to fulfil all prescriptions to the very letter and in the spirit. When it was found that the prescription was not up to the standard the man was suspended, and he had since left their employment. Mr. Edward Waring, managing director, corroborated this statement. The Chairman of the Bench said the Magistrates felt that the public must be protected. There must have been some mistake made. A fine of 5*l.* and costs, including the analyst's fee, was imposed.

**Trade Dermatitis.**—Last week the case of Braun v. Katte came before the City of London Court once more (see *C. & D.*, 1913, I., 292). The plaintiff, a hairdresser's assistant, had taken proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act against his employer for damages in respect to injuries resulting to him in consequence of using a dry-shampoo liquid while in defendant's service, whereby his hands became affected by a skin-disease known as eczematous ulceration, or trade dermatitis. The defence was that the complaint was scabies, which he did not contract while in his (defendant's) service, and which is not scheduled under the Act as a trade disease. Judge Rentoul, K.C., who was assisted by Dr. Murray Leslie as Home Office Medical Referee, found that no scabies existed, but that the plaintiff was suffering from eczematous ulceration. He gave an award in favour of the plaintiff for half-wages (1*l.* a week),



and since then he had received his compensation weekly. It was now reported that an agreement had been come to by which plaintiff was to receive 75*l.* in full settlement of all his claims, and this was filed.

**Sponge Dispute.**—In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., on November 13, Messrs. Goldhill & Co., sponge merchants, 124 Houndsditch, E.C., sued Mr. F. S. Cuff, Woking, for 3*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for sponges supplied. Plaintiff's case was that the defendant bought and received seventy-five sponges from their traveller at the time he called on defendant. Defendant said that the plaintiffs' traveller arrived at his place in a motor-car and brought a sack of sponges in and emptied them on the floor. The traveller asked him if he would try to sell the sponges, and he said he would, and he was promised a glass case to keep the sponges in. It never came. He heard nothing more until the summons came for seventy-five sponges, although he did not have more than sixty handed to him. He had never seen the traveller before. The plaintiffs' traveller said that he took the order from the defendant in the ordinary way, and gave him terms. The defendant signed an order, and the sponges were left. There were seventy-five sponges at 10*s.* each. Judge Rentoul knew that people are very foolish about signing documents without looking at them. Defendant: "I looked at it, but I say 'bought' and 'received' have been added since. I should not sign a card for what I did not want." Judge Rentoul said he could not believe that. A man who would sign an order for a stranger would do anything. Defendant: "What are you to do, Sir? I wanted to get rid of the man." Judge Rentoul knew the difficulty of getting rid of travellers. They all did. Would the plaintiffs take the sponges back? Mr. Goldhill refused. Judge Rentoul believed there had been a mistake, but he must find for the plaintiffs, with costs, and he would make the money payable at the rate of 10*s.* a month.

**Five Ounces for 3*viij.***—The Bootle Magistrates on November 14 imposed a fine of 5*l.* and costs upon W. T. Warhurst, Ltd., who were summoned under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, for "applying a false trade description to a bottle of medicine by writing on the label affixed to the bottle the words and figures 'J. Smith, 24-9-13.' To be taken as directed," and stating that such bottle of medicine was made up in accordance with the prescription presented on behalf of J. Smith, which trade description was false as to measure." The Deputy Town Clerk prosecuted, and explained that the case was peculiar. On September 24, acting on instructions, a man presented a prescription for an 8-oz. bottle of cod-liver oil emulsion. After the medicine had been handed to him a police inspector entered the shop and inquired if the medicine had been made up in accordance with the doctor's prescription for Mr. Smith. He stated that he desired to measure the contents of the bottle, and found there were only 5 oz., instead of 8 oz. as required by the prescription. The inspector also asked for the prescription, and found it to be identical with the carbon copy produced.—For the defence, Mr. Pruddah said a technical offence was admitted, but it primarily arose through the carelessness of the assistant, who was labouring under the impression that the bottle he filled was an 8-oz. bottle, which was similar to the emulsion bottle. Mr. Pruddah also pointed out that it is a physical impossibility to empty the contents out of an emulsion bottle into an ordinary 8-oz. bottle, because the neck of the emulsion bottle is very small. The emulsion was an ordinary stock article. The assistant was not aware of his mistake until it was pointed out to him.—One of the Magistrates (Dr. Clemmey) inquired if systematic inquiry was being made into the prescriptions made up by different chemists. The Deputy Town Clerk stated that these samples were taken in consequence of complaints, among them one about this particular shop.

**Removing Shop-fittings.**—At the Bruff Quarter Sessions, before Judge Law-Smith, Mr. M. Condon, registered druggist, was defendant in an action brought against him by his former landlady to recover 26*l.* 11*s.* for dilapidations to plaintiff's house. Defendant recently was awarded 45*l.* under the Town Tenants Act for improvements made by him to the shop in which he carried on a pharmacy, and the present action was a sequel to the claim. Plaintiff's case was that when possession was given of the holding it was found to be practically wrecked. Defendant held that shelving, etc., fitted up by him are tenant's fixtures, but plaintiff claimed that this was taken into consideration by the Court when awarding the defendant 45*l.* compensation. Further possession was not given at the proper time. Mr. Holmes, B.L., for Mr. Condon, said his client had not been paid the amount of the award. Mr. Gaffney, representing the plaintiff, said the money was handed to him by his

client, and he informed the defendant's solicitor that he had the money, and that when possession of the shop was given he would hand it over; or, if he desired, he would lodge it in court. The result was that the Sheriff had to be sent out, and he made an arrangement with defendant to surrender at a certain time. When the Sheriff gave plaintiff possession the place was found to be in a dilapidated condition. The defendant was apparently under the impression that he could dismantle the shop in regard to the removal of wooden structures, but the law lays it down that a nail driven into the wall converts the nail and wood into the freehold, and as such it is the property of the landlord. The defendant's claim was for 72*l.* 13*s.*, and originally it was for 103*l.* in respect of improvements and 210*l.* for loss of goodwill and removal. The compensation granted was 25*l.* for improvements, 15*l.* for goodwill, and 5*l.* for cost of removal. Plaintiff gave evidence as to the state of the premises when possession was got. The dilapidations were valued at 26*l.* 11*s.* His Honour: "What was the place like before Mr. Condon took up the tenancy?" Witness: "I don't know." Mr. Condon, examined by Mr. Holmes, described the suggestion that he had deliberately smashed the shop door as an outrageous one. He denied having done any injury to any part of the premises, and said their condition was due to ordinary wear and tear. His Honour said he was satisfied on the evidence of the valuer that there was not the care taken that one would expect from a careful tenant, and gave a decree for 6*l.*

**Saffron Dispute.**—In the City of London Court on November 17, Judge Rentoul, K.C., resumed the hearing of the case in which the Early Produce (Primeurs) Co., Ltd., 27 Lynmouth Road, Fortis Green, claimed 19*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* against Mr. C. H. Bryant, drug-merchant, 22 Heneage Lane, Bury Street, London, E.C., for 11½ lb. of saffron at 2*l.* per lb., supplied on January 31. Mr. Woolf appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Finney (Messrs. W. H. Crump & Co.) for the defendant. Plaintiff's case was that in January last they received a consignment of saffron from Spain, and they asked Mr. Gray, a Mincing Lane broker, whether he could dispose of it. Mr. Gray saw the defendant, and wrote to the plaintiffs on January 27 saying he had an offer from the defendant for the saffron at 40*s.* per lb., usual terms fourteen days, less 2½ per cent. He added that the saffron must be guaranteed pure. Mr. Gray asked for a sample. Plaintiffs wrote and said they had advised the defendant that they would accept the defendant's offer of 40*s.* per lb., but that the saffron would be sold without obligation and guarantee. Plaintiffs had sold guaranteed saffron at 2*l.* 11*s.* per lb. Defendant rung up plaintiffs on the telephone, and asked what they meant by saying that the saffron was without guarantee. Defendant repudiated the transaction, and said that the saffron was not saffron and not saleable. Plaintiffs are brokers, and they relied upon the defendant to test the saffron himself. Mr. Finney said that the defendant bought saffron, and he got something else which was not merchantable. Mr. Woolf said that the plaintiffs did not say it was pure. Defendant called attention to the shortage in weight according to the invoice, but he did not say that the saffron was not what it ought to be. Defendant said he would be liable to prosecution under the Food and Drugs Acts, if he sold the goods as saffron. Mr. William Evans, one of the plaintiffs' directors, gave evidence on the last occasion, and said that under no consideration was it their practice to give a guarantee for any article that they sold. He gave the defendant no guarantee, as a fact. Judge Rentoul, K.C., said he saw from a report which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of the former hearing that he then said that "the plaintiffs ought to have had an expert examine the saffron and make a report to the Court. That would settle the case. If the saffron was not fit for human food the plaintiffs would lose their action. There was no getting round that." Mr. Woolf said there was a question of acceptance. Judge Rentoul did not think so. If a man accepted a bad article and it was destroyed by a sanitary inspector, it did not implicate him. He still had that view of the law, but he was prepared to hear that it is not the law. Mr. Woolf said that the defendant's point was that the saffron could not be sold as such. There was evidence that the saffron was unmerchantable as colouring matter. It was used very largely for that purpose. They sold it at considerably reduced market value to a chemist who could have found out whether it was pure saffron. Judge Rentoul: "It is used both for dyeing and for food." Mr. Woolf said that if the defendant had said he wanted it for food it might be different. If he had made a bad bargain it could not be helped. Judge Rentoul did not think it was brought to his notice that the saffron was intended for colouring matter or for food. Mr. Finney observed that as a fact it was used for food and drugs only so far as the defendant was concerned. He relied on two cases which absolutely went



to the root of the matter. One of these was *Nieholls v. Godts* (10 Exchequer, 191). In this case "refined foreign rape oil, only warranted equal to sample" was sold. After delivery was made it was found that both the samples and the delivery were adulterated with hemp oil. The jury found this as a fact, and their Lordships decided that the condition of sale—viz., "rape oil"—was not satisfied, and gave judgment for the defendants. He (Mr. Finney) further quoted from Benjamin on "Sales," in which it is clearly laid down that where a sale contains a warranty by description no antagonistic clause purporting to avoid that warranty can relieve the seller. This statement is fully supported by the case of *Howeroft v. Laycock* (1898, 14 T.L.R., p. 460). His Honour observed that if this saffron was adulterated so that it was unfit for food, he had, on the previous hearing, intimated that he felt strongly against the plaintiffs. Mr. Finney informed his Honour that he had Mr. E. J. Parry in court to prove that the saffron was adulterated to the extent of 40 per cent. with a mixture of saltpetre and borax, and could not be sold as either a food or a drug; also that the plaintiffs had sent a sample to Mr. E. F. Harrison, who confirmed Mr. Parry's result. Mr. Woolf proceeded to argue that he was relieved from his obligation because of the excepting clause in his contract; and further, Mr. Bryant should have known at once whether the saffron was good or bad, and repudiated the contract at once. Ultimately his Honour gave judgment for the defendant, with costs, and gave the plaintiffs leave to appeal to get a High Court decision on the subject. Mr. Finney intimated that he was prepared to accept judgment, with costs, on this understanding, and did not put his witnesses into the box, and asked that, as he had had his expert in court, his costs should be allowed, on taxation, for the two days. To this his Honour agreed, and judgment for the defendant was entered on the above terms.

### High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

#### PARENTS AND ADENOIDS.

Mr. Justice Darling, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Atkin, sitting as a Divisional Court of the King's Bench, heard on November 14 argument in a case stated under Section 12 (1) of the Children Act by the Justices of Melton Mowbray, Oakley v. Jackson. It raised the question whether the respondent, the parent of a girl under sixteen, who was suffering from adenoids, had unlawfully and wilfully neglected the child within the meaning of the above section, because he had refused to allow an operation to be performed which had been ordered by a medical practitioner for the removal of adenoids which were making her deaf. The Court held that on the facts stated the Justices might properly have convicted, and they sent the case back for rehearing.

#### SCHWEPES, LTD.

In the Chancery Division on November 18, Mr. Justice Astbury was asked to sanction a scheme of arrangement between Schwepes, Ltd., and the holders of the ordinary shares of that company. Mr. H. G. Wright stated that the capital of the company is 950,000*l.*, consisting of 300,000*l.* preference shares, 300,000*l.* ordinary shares, and 350,000*l.* deferred shares. The idea of the scheme was that the company might be at liberty to issue another 100,000*l.* ordinary shares to rank *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares. The question arose whether the proposed new shares might be put alongside the existing ordinary shares. Counsel said the issue of another 100,000*l.* would be no alteration of the rights of the existing ordinary shareholders as fixed by the memorandum. His Lordship had previously reserved judgment in this case, and now said the question he had to determine was whether the scheme modified the conditions contained in the memorandum of association, and, if so, whether he had power under the circumstances to sanction it. It seemed to his Lordship that the proposed scheme would modify the conditions. He was therefore unable to sanction the petition. If desired, he allowed the petition to stand over so that the company might appeal.

#### A MEDICAL RESTRICTIVE AGREEMENT.

The case of *Eastes v. Russ* came before the Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Swinfen Eady and Phillimore, on November 18

and 19, upon the appeal of the plaintiff from a judgment of Mr. Justice Sargent in the Chancery Division, dismissing the action, as reported in the *C. & D.*, 1913, 1, 969.

Mr. Martelli, K.C., in opening the case for the appellant, said the object of the action by Dr. G. L. Eastes, 38 New Cavendish Street, W., was to obtain an injunction to restrain the defendant, Dr. Russ, 25 Beaumont Street, W., from carrying on or being engaged in medical laboratory work or other work similar to work performed by the plaintiff within a distance of ten miles from the place where the plaintiff formerly carried on business in alleged breach of an agreement of service entered into between the parties. Mr. Justice Sargent decided first of all that the restriction in the agreement of service, according to the true construction of the agreement, only endured during the period of the service, and he stated that even if he had been against the defendant on the construction of the agreement, owing to its ambiguity, he would not have ordered specific performance. His Lordship further decided that the agreement was not wider than was reasonably necessary for the plaintiff's protection; in other words, that if the construction contended for by the defendant was right, the agreement would not be too wide for the plaintiff's protection. If their Lordships were against him (counsel) on the construction of the restrictive covenant there was an end of the case. Learned counsel proceeded to speak of these masters in detail, and concluded by saying that the question for decision was whether the restriction was limited to the period of the plaintiff's employment, or whether it endured for the life of Dr. Russ or the joint lives of Dr. Russ and Dr. Eastes. No term was mentioned in the clause.

Mr. Tomlin, K.C., on behalf of Dr. Russ, spoke in support of Mr. Justice Sargent's judgment, contending that the covenant was too wide to justify its maintenance.

Mr. Mark Romer, K.C., followed on the same side, and Mr. Ramsbottom replied on behalf of the appellant. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

#### ADULTERATED WASHING-SODA.

Before Mr. Justice Channell and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on November 19, Lavex, Ltd., formerly carrying on business in High Street, Lambeth, but now in liquidation, were indicted under the Merchandise Marks Act for having sold under a false trade description a packet labelled "Monster Fancy Packet Mixed Washing Soda," the contents being an adulterated compound. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Kerly were counsel for the prosecution.

His Lordship: How does this case come before me?

Mr. Kerly said that the defendants were a company. Originally proceedings were taken before the Magistrates in the ordinary way, but the defendants then claimed, as they had a right to do under the Act, to go for trial before a jury. If this had been an ordinary case it would then have gone to the Quarter Sessions, but as a corporation could not be tried there the case was removed into the High Court. Now, however, the defendants did not appear in Court, and were not represented.

His Lordship: As a rule you cannot try a defendant in his absence.

Counsel: There is a formal plea of "Not guilty." We have got them to "appear" formally, but that is all we can do. An order has been made for the winding-up of the company, and the Official Receiver has been appointed liquidator. Notice has been given to him, but he informs us that he does not propose to take any further action.

His Lordship: What is the penalty?

Counsel: A maximum fine of 100*l.*, or a maximum of two years' imprisonment.

Counsel then explained that the substance sold was a mixture of sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate, and that it was sold at a stall in the Grocers' Exhibition in September 1912.

Evidence in support of the charge was given by Dr. T. C. Lamb, F.C.S., and Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, F.I.C., F.C.S.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and his Lordship imposed a fine of 20*l.*, and costs.



## LEMON-JUICE LITIGATION.

In the King's Bench Divisional Court, before Mr. Justice Bray and Mr. Justice Lush, on November 18, a motion was heard in the case of *H. Autran, Ltd. v. Fratelli Foti fu Guetano*.

Mr. Ralph Bankes, K.C. (for the defendants), said they were asking the Court to set aside an award. They were merchants in Syracuse, and in September 1911 they made three contracts to supply Messrs. Autran, of George Lane, Eastcheap, with a number of pipes of raw Sicilian lemon-juice. The goods were delivered, and the plaintiffs sold them to other parties, who demanded arbitration, and in February 1912 Messrs. Autran wrote to the appellants insisting on arbitration, and complaining of the quality of the lemon-juice. On May 2 they notified the appellants that they had nominated Mr. F. C. Gooding, of Eastcheap, to act for them. The appellants did not nominate an arbitrator, and in July Mr. Gooding, who had been nominated for the purchasers from Messrs. Autran in the previous cases, sat alone as arbitrator, and purported to make an award. Counsel now contended that Mr. Gooding had no power to sit as sole arbitrator, as Messrs. Autran did not duly notify the appellants of his appointment. In any event, his clients, being foreigners, were not bound by the provisions of the Arbitration Act; they were only bound by their contract.

On behalf of the respondents, Mr. J. B. Matthews said Mr. Gooding was told that he would have to act as sole arbitrator, because the other side were adopting a resolute policy of masterly inactivity. As early as April 9 they gave the appellants notice that they had appointed Mr. Gooding as their arbitrator. He had not, in fact, then been appointed, but he afterwards consented to act.

Their Lordships set aside the award, Mr. Justice Bray observing that the conditions imposed by the Arbitration Act, as conditions precedent, had not been fulfilled. The Statute stipulates as a condition precedent to the right of one party to appoint a sole arbitrator, that it must be after that party has appointed his own arbitrator and after that party has served a notice on the other side calling on them to appoint their arbitrator within seven days. The notice relied on here was dated April 9, but it was conceded that Mr. Gooding was not, in fact, appointed until some time afterwards. Therefore, Mr. Gooding had no authority to act as sole arbitrator, and his award must be set aside, with costs.

## Private Arrangement.

THE accounts of John Watson, trading as John Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, etc., 52 and 56 Donegall Street, Belfast, show net assets estimated to realise 1,260*l.*, claims of fully secured creditors 1,131*l.*, claims of preferential creditors 80*l.*, and liabilities 1,570*l.* At a meeting of the creditors on November 13 it was agreed that the debtor vest his estate with Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Belfast Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Arthur Street, Belfast, for realisation, and that, after paying all expenses connected with the realisation, the creditors are to receive a composition of 10*s.* in the pound. Messrs. E. Garrett, H. M. Johnston, and H. Gordon were appointed as a committee to assist Mr. Crawford. Among the creditors are: Hodgson Bros., Liverpool (115*l.*); Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Belfast (85*l.* 10*s.*); Electrolytic Alkali Co., Ltd., Middlewich (48*l.* 15*s.*); A. Millar & Co., Ltd., Belfast (33*l.* 10*s.*); J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., Belfast (33*l.* 5*s.*); Van Houten, Ltd., London (26*l.*); Chas. Tennant & Co., Ltd., Belfast (26*l.*); Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich (22*l.*); Foster, Green & Co., Ltd., Belfast (20*l.*); Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne (20*l.*); Lever Bros., Ltd., Dublin (15*l.*); Thomas McMullan & Co., Belfast (16*l.* 15*s.*); Cornelle David & Co., London (14*l.*); Riley Bros., Halifax (15*l.*); The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London (13*l.*); Daisy, Ltd., Leeds (11*l.* 15*s.*); J. & J. Colman, Ltd., London (13*l.*); Foster, Clark, Ltd., Maidstone (11*l.*); Wright, Crossley & Co., Liverpool (11*l.*).

**SALEP.**—The exports from Baghdad during 1912 amounted to thirty-five bags (668*l.*), against forty-eight bags (1,060*l.*) in 1911 and 205 bags (4,512*l.*) in 1910.

## BIRTH.

**McLAREN.**—At 49 Saffolk Street, Sunderland, on November 14, the wife of W. McLaren, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

**JENKINS—PERKS.**—At St. Mary Magdalene Church, Reigate, on November 16, John Daniel Jenkins, pharmacist, 112 Crwys Road, Cathays, Cardiff, to Florence Phoebe Perks, Stourbridge.

## DEATHS.

**ALABONE.**—At Lynton House, 12 Highbury Quadrant, London, N., on November 17, Mr. Edwin W. Alabone, aged sixty-five. Mr. Alabone was registered as a general medical practitioner in 1870 after study at Guy's Hospital. In 1877 he published a book entitled "The Cure of Consumption," and subsequently other works of a similar nature, including articles in newspapers on his special treatment of consumption, as the result of which in 1886 a charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect was made against him and investigated by the General Medical Council, with the result that his name was struck off the Medical Register. He had since continued to practise his method of treating consumption at the above address, and was the originator of special foods and similar products.

**FORDHAM.**—On November 12, Mr. William Bennett Fordham (W. B. Fordham & Co., Ltd.), of "Holly Mount," Hendon, and "Romani," Maidenhead, aged seventy-six.

**HAM.**—At Richmond, last week, Mrs. Ham, wife of Mr. Wm. Ham, chemist and druggist, 1 Larkfield Road, Richmond, who was in business at Hounslow and Richmond, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Ham had been bedridden from paralysis for fifteen years.

**STAMP.**—At 29 High Street, Hampstead, London, N.W., on November 16, Mr. Frank Underwood Stamp, Ph.C., aged thirty-nine. The circumstances attending Mr. Stamp's death are narrated in another column. He was one of the clever children of the late Mr. E. B. Stamp, Ph.C., and entered the School of Pharmacy in 1895 as a Bell scholar, distinguishing himself in botany and chemistry. He passed the Minor examination in April 1896 and the Major three months later. He then became associated with his father in the business at 29 High Street, Hampstead, which had been carried on by him for forty years before his retirement in 1908, when his son Frank took it over.

Mr. E. B. Stamp was one of the most notable London chemists, quiet in disposition yet valued by those in authority for his advice and service. Mr. F. U. Stamp was of the same nature, and, being an excellent classical scholar and a good pharmacist, he came in for early recognition by the Pharmaceutical Council, who appointed him a member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales. He was a general favourite. At the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society last week the writer shook hands with him, and on the following evening he spoke at the meeting of the Western Chemists' Association—a remarkable circumstance considering that he rarely spoke in public, although he was a delightful talker when one got him in the vein. The



MR. F. U. STAMP.

portrait of Mr. Stamp is reproduced from a photograph which was taken by Mr. Cleworth at Ealing Golf Club in July last during the Conference tournament, when Mr. Stamp, with a score of 76 net, won the first prize in the stroke competition, Mr. Bates, of Southampton, being the runner-up. On that day Mr. Stamp made several friends, and other games were spoken of. These new friends are numbered in a host of older ones who feel keenly the tragic nature of his death, and join in sympathy with the mourning relatives.

**JOHNSTON.**—At Dundee, on November 18, Mr. James Johnston, of Johnston & Adams, druggists and dry-salters, Murraygate, Dundee, aged eighty-two. Mr. Johnston was the nephew of Mr. William Jobson, chemist and druggist, who founded the Murraygate business in the middle of last century. It became noted throughout Forfarshire as a retail and wholesale business in "heavies." Latterly, when Mr. Jobson became frail, he was assisted by Mr. D. Adams, and when Mr. Jobson retired Mr. Johnston and Mr. Adams carried on the business. Mr. Johnston retired twelve years ago, and the business is now owned by Messrs. Wm. Petrie & Son.

**LAMBERT.**—At Surbiton, on November 15, Jessie Amory, widow of the late Samuel Lambert, of 14 Mincing Lane, E.C., and Bedford Park.

**SMITH.**—At Jamieson Street, Sydney, N.S.W., on September 23, Mr. Robert W. Smith, manager of the Sydney branch of Fassett & Johnson. Mr. Smith was born in Scotland. He was apprenticed with John Mackay & Co., Edinburgh, and afterwards was an assistant to W. Martindale, London. He then entered the service of Seabury & Johnson, continuing with Fassett & Johnson when this firm took over the agency. He died suddenly from heart failure, following a fit of coughing.

## POISONING FATALITIES.

Six deaths due to poisons are reported this week.

**Carbolic Acid.**—At Templepatrick, Andrew McIlwaine died through taking carbolic acid in mistake for whisky.

**Laudanum.**—A woman, against whom a warrant had been issued on a charge of neglecting her five children, died in the Burton-on-Trent Infirmary from laudanum-poisoning.

**Mercury Perchloride.**—Rosanna Coull (24), Leith, died as a result of drinking a solution of perchloride of mercury.

**Opium.**—John Russell was found dead at New Tredegar with a bottle labelled "Zinc permanganate" in one of his pockets. At the inquest Dr. R. Bangay said this contained about 4 oz. of fine opium. A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

**Salt of Lemon** killed Violet Elizabeth Downs (17), of Doncaster, who took this poison after a tiff with her sweetheart.

**Veronal.**—At Portslade, Rose Ann Dilks (49) died from an accidental overdose of this hypnotic.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

**THE YORK EQUITABLE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LTD.,** has opened a drug department.

**MESSRS. PARNALL & SONS,** shopfitters, have removed from Narrow Wine Street to 44 and 45 Broadmead, Bristol.

**MR. ALFRED BARNETT,** pharmacist, late of Hounslow, has opened the National Insurance Medicine Pharmacy at 97 Southwark Park Road, London, S.E., for dispensing only.

**THE LION DRUG STORES,** 9 St. Leonards Road, Bexhill, have purchased the goodwill and prescription books of the Southern Drug Stores, 13 St. Leonards Road, Bexhill-on-Sea. In advertising this fact, the Lion Drug Stores state that the extremely moderate prices at which their goods are sold has earned for them the title of "The Cut Price Chemists."

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

**SIR EDWARD EVANS,** of Liverpool, is, we regret to learn, indisposed, and has been ordered by his medical adviser to abstain from business in the meantime.

**MR. J. J. SHAWYER, J.P.,** chemist and druggist, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of Swindon.

**MR. C. GERRING,** chemist and druggist, has been re-elected to the New Romney (Kent) Town Council.

**MR. ARTHUR UPSON,** chemist and druggist, has been re-elected a member of the Maidenhead Town Council.

**MR. WOOLMER WHITE, J.P.,** of the Timothy White Co., Ltd., has been nominated as High Sheriff of Norfolk.

**MR. E. NEALE,** chemist and druggist, of High Street, has been re-elected an Alderman of Chippenham Town Council.

**BRO. T. W. CLEAVE,** chemist and druggist, Notting Hill, London, W., was on November 12 installed W.M. of the Ealing Lodge, 2662.

**MR. ALLWOOD SIMPSON,** chemist, 127 Stamford Street, Stalybridge, has been nominated unopposed for election on the local Municipal Council.

**ALDERMAN SHORROCK, J.P.,** chemist and druggist, is one of the four original members still alive of the Darwen Town Council, which has just reached its majority.

This is the portrait of Mr. James Tate, Ph.C., who was elected Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at the Council-meeting on November 5. In the short biography of Mr. Tate which we gave last week (index folio 727) we omitted to state that he is President of the Ulster Drug Trade Association, which was formed some years ago to protect the interests of all sections of the drug-trade in Ulster. He has been in Belfast during the whole of his business career, and is popular with all sections of the drug-trade. His appointment as Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is much appreciated locally.



MR. JAMES TATE, Ph.C.

**MR. HENRY LLOYD MORGAN,** chemist, Merthyr Tydfil, who, as reported last week, has been elected Mayor of the town, is President of the South Wales Chemists' Rexall Club. He is also President of the Merthyr County Borough Chemists' Association, President of the Merthyr Musical Society, Chairman of several Building Clubs, and a Governor of King Edward the Seventh Welsh National Memorial. He is active in aiding schemes for combating tuberculosis, and is President of the celebrated Cyfarthfa Brass Band. He was apprenticed to Alderman R. P. Rees, chemist, Dowlais, was senior assistant to Mr. J. Munday, of Cardiff, and was chief dispenser at the Guildford Dispensary.



MR. H. L. MORGAN.

**THE FUNERAL** of Mr. T. Jeeves, chemist and druggist, whose death we reported last week, took place at Brighton on November 13. At their last meeting the members of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacists passed a resolution of sympathy with the relatives. The Association also sent a wreath.



MR. H. W. BLACKADAR, chemist and druggist, Portsmouth, has been elected to the Borough Council for the St. Mary's Ward. He was previously a member, but lost his seat two years ago through a technical breach of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1902, as reported in the *C. & D.* at the time. Although at the by-election last week his opponent made much capital out of the error, Mr. Blackadar's popularity and past services brought him victory.

MR. G. WOODHOUSE, chemist and druggist, Ludlow, has accepted the office of Alderman of the local Town Council. Mr. Woodhouse at first declined the honour on the ground that the senior Councillor of each ward is elected to the aldermanship, and the vacancy was for a ward he did not represent. Mr. Woodhouse's objection was overcome on it being explained that an Alderman is elected for the whole borough, and not for any particular ward. The Alderman has also been appointed Chairman of the Town Council's Watch Committee.

MR. FRANCIS D. PHILLIPS, chemist, Haverfordwest whose appointment as High Sheriff for the town and



MR. PHILLIPS.

county we noted last week, is the son of Mr. William Phillips, late of Cwmwdig, St. Davids, and one of a well-known family of chemists and agriculturists. After his apprenticeship to the late Mr. T. M. Phillips (his uncle), he studied at the Westminster College of Pharmacy and passed the Minor examination in October 1893, when he was twenty-two. Until 1890 he held situations in London, Oxford, and the South of England pharmacies, and in 1900 purchased the business of the late Mr. William Williams, chemist, Market Street, Haverfordwest. On the death of his uncle, Mr. T. M. Phillips, in 1911, he succeeded to the Castle Square Pharmacy in the same town. He also acts as pharmacist to the Haverfordwest and County Infirmary, and to the V.A.D. of the Red Cross Society. He is Vice-President of the Pembroke-shire Pharmaceutical Association, and is an ardent Freemason.

## TRADE NOTES.

"VASELINE" ANALGIC is the name of a new preparation put up by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. (Cons'd), 42 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. This combines menthol and methyl salicylate with vaseline, the result being an analgesic application specially indicated for rheumatism and other localised pains.

PINHEROIN PRODUCT.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., have brought out a combination of pinheroin with creosote hydrate. The last-named ingredient is a specially purified beechwood creosote, and increases the value of the preparation in the treatment of winter cough and bronchial affections.

THE DISC HOLDFAST.—Messrs. Kay Bros., Ltd., Stockport, suggest that chemists will find their holdfasts useful in window-dressing. These are cardboard discs, which are fixed to the window with "Tenasitine." The hook in the card is good for hanging showcards and the like. Messrs. Kay Bros. will send a boxful of the discs with tube of "Tenasitine" to any chemist on receipt of seven penny stamps.

ROYAL COURT HAIR-DYES.—Messrs. J. Knox Walker & Co., Ltd., 422 Kingsland Road, London, N.E., are making a special offer to chemists in our advertisement section this week. Their hair-dyes are good products, which do their work quickly and well, and this is an opportunity to lay in a stock at a special discount of

10 per cent. for cash with order received by the manufacturers before January 1, 1914.

MESSRS. LORIMER-MARSHALL, LTD., manufacturing chemists, wholesale and export druggists and perfumers, have, owing to increasing business, removed from Colebrooke Row, Islington, to larger premises at Britannia Works, Cold Blow, Hatcham, London, S.E., with City offices, showrooms, and buying departments at 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C., which is their postal address, the telegraphic address being Lorimarsco Tower London.

MESSRS. CUXSON, GERRARD & Co., LTD., manufacturers of surgical dressings, Oldbury, Birmingham, give in their announcement this week facsimiles of the styles of labels for their capsicum wools. Pharmacists may recall the fact that Mr. A. W. Gerrard, F.C.S., the managing director, has specialised in the production of active preparations of capsicum, and this knowledge is reflected in the wools. His company also solicit inquiries in regard to dressings and appliances in accordance with the schedule to the revised Medical Benefit Regulations.

THE SAIGON CONGRESS.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., were exhibitors at the Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held at the Nouvel Hôtel de Ville, Saigon, from November 8 to 15. The firm showed an interesting selection of their products, especially those which are in demand in tropical medicine. These included "Tabloid" equipment No. 362 for the treatment of cholera by transfusion of hypertonic saline solution, tabloid and vaporole emetine hydrochloride, first-aid equipments for travellers, and numerous vaccines and serums employed in organo-therapy.

ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have produced a special catalogue of electrical novelties suitable for winter trade. The list contains forty-eight pages, is well illustrated, and gives particulars of such useful lines as electric pocket lamps, hand lamps, cycle lamps, and surgical lamps, medical coils, electric batteries and accumulators, watch stands, pocket lighters, electric bells, telephones, electric flat-irons, wireless telegraphy sets, electric motors and fans, dynamos, etc. It is well worth looking through by chemists who appreciate the growing importance of this season side-line.

MESSRS. SCHIMMEL & Co., Leipzig, London, and New York, have issued from the London office in Crutched Friars, E.C., the English edition of their "Semi-Annual Report on Essential Oils, Synthetic Perfumes, etc.," for October 1913. The report extends to 151 pages, and is illustrated with several engravings, including one in colours, which gives a view of the Miltitz rose-fields at harvest time. The report contains much valuable information in regard to the chemistry and physical characteristics of essential oils and allied products, besides commercial information, among the latter being an exceedingly interesting article on Russian anise. We notice that the recent controversy in our columns regarding the characteristics of eucalyptus oil is fully epitomised, as well as Messrs. R. T. Baker and H. G. Smith's recent chemical work on eucalyptus oils and the eucalypts.

MAW'S LIST.—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have issued a new edition of their catalogue of medical, surgical, and druggists' sundries. It follows on the same lines as the edition of 1911, but is enlarged by nearly a hundred pages. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a portrait by Phillip of George Maw, the founder of the firm in 1807. As in the last edition, illustrations and details of the goods are given together, this change having proved popular and convenient. The list is divided into nine sections: I. Druggists' sundries (pp. 1-586). II. Ambulance requisites (pp. 587-604). III. Dental instruments (pp. 605-620). IV. Invalid furniture (pp. 621-632). V. Surgical appliances (pp. 633-662). VI. Optical instruments (pp. 663-702). VII. Miscellaneous (pp. 703-768). VIII. Shop-fittings (pp. 769-802). IX. Proprietary articles (pp. 803-840). Some of the illustrations are in colours and half tone in the form of insets. The whole list is very carefully compiled, and gives an excellent idea of the wide scope of this famous business house.

**PARMINT CAMPAIGN.**—The International Laboratories, Carlton House, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C., inform us that the sales of this popular cough-and-cold proprietary are increasing enormously. This is no doubt due first of all to the fact that in summer advertising is not dropped, but Parmint's utility as a remedy for catarrhal troubles is boomed instead; secondly, the winter advertising campaign, begun in October, is on double last year's scale. It is again on readers' style lines, and some chemists find it profitable to complete the formula for their customers, the usual charge of 6d. for the 9 oz. of syrup required being an additional source of profit. The retailers' side is not forgotten, the new packing with tissue covers enabling stock to be kept clean; while there is a bonus scheme on an order of a dozen bottles or more of Parmint given through a wholesaler, of three 2s. 6d. bottles of Parmint for displaying an attractive window-bill in colours (12½ in. by 9 in.) for two months. This removes any temptation to substitution, which we hear is being followed in some parts of the country.

**WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.**—We learn from Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E., that in connection with their new Window-display Competition, which closes on New Year's Eve, besides the fourteen cash prizes amounting to 65£, they will put in with each display order of Wright's Coal Tar Soap a 2-pint bottle of Liquor Carbonis Detergens (Wright) for dispensing purposes. This well-known preparation has, since the introduction of Insurance dispensing, occurred

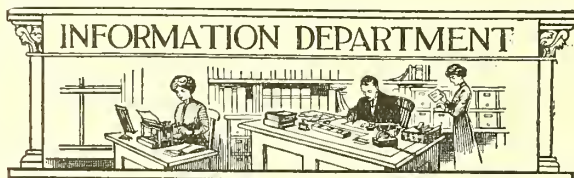
much more frequently in prescriptions presented to chemists to dispense, and the makers ensure by the presentation of the 2-pint bottle that there will be no excuse for not dispensing such prescriptions promptly. The engraving which is incorporated in this paragraph is a miniature reproduction of one of three specimens of calendars which Messrs Wright, Layman & Umney will send to retailers on application. This one is a cut-out easel, measuring 12 in. by 8 in., and is effectively coloured. The two others are more elaborate

specimens of colour production. One, measuring 11 in. by 9 in., has an oval centrepiece showing one of the muses, with a golden sky as background, and many roses and a Cupid in the foreground, with tear-off monthly calendar below. Another, 15 in. by 9½ in., is printed in green tones, the centrepiece being a laughing boy taking his tub, with the words "The Nursery Soap." A fine new showcard, 15 in. long by 11½ in. wide, depicts a smiling little girl in her bath holding up a cake of Wright's Coal Tar Soap. The background is tiled, and it forms a very attractive picture. Chemists should write to Southwark about these productions if they have not already received them.

### The Royal Arms as Ornaments.

We published last week a reply to a subscriber who has been asked by the Royal Warrant Holders' Association to cease displaying the Royal Arms on a specie jar in his shop-window. The question also came before the Brighton Association of Pharmacy at its last meeting. We pointed out that it does not follow that our subscriber is infringing Section 68 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, because to constitute an offence the Royal Arms must be used in circumstances calculated to mislead the public into the belief that the user is a Royal Warrant holder. Some time ago a few London chemists were made the object of the meddlesome attentions of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association, and we believe that rather than incur the heavy expenses of defending the case, the

specie jars were removed from the windows. The Association is apparently getting bolder, and it seems that its officers are utilising their week-ends at Brighton to harass the local chemists. There must be in use in the United Kingdom many hundred specie jars ornamented with the Royal Arms, and many more are superannuated in back shops and store-rooms. The fact is that specie jars, whether decorated with the Royal Arms or those of the Pharmaceutical Society, are not so popular as formerly. Chemists have found out that their window space can be turned to a greater commercial advantage than in the display of handsome but meaningless specie jars. The question remains, however, whether chemists should submit to the dictation of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association or defend a case if taken to the courts. If there are other chemists who feel strongly on this point, a case might be defended by the Chemists' Defence Association if the directors are sufficiently seized with the importance of the matter.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 19/26. "Guicine": suppliers.
- 22/510. Trueblood's hair-food.
- 22/51. Armstrong's asthma-cure.
- 27/720. "Confectogen": makers.
- 23/36. "Kleeno," a grease-remover.
- 23/45. Menthol cones: English makers.
- 16/68. Booth's corn-eradicator: supply.
- 19/63. Kimo film's brillantines: makers.
- 22/512. "Crème de Guillion": supply.
- 15/16. Coles' Indian Balm: proprietors.
- 25/231. Clement's Tonic: London supply.
- 25/35. "Pitroline": makers or suppliers.
- 25/350. "Parcaroline": source of supply.
- 27/72. Emil Lubiner's brillantines: supply.
- 22/25. "Holbein" truss: makers or supply.
- 23/13. "Taklis," a silk-hat reviver: supply.
- 25/62. Wheeler's wood-filler: London supply.
- 15/160. Abbott's "Tincture of Life": supply.
- 22/511. Ruddolph's bromide granules: supply.
- 22/25. Gardiner's rheumatic compound: makers.
- 25/7. "Odoricide," a fumigating lamp: suppliers.
- 19/630. "Luscol," a petroleum preparation: makers.
- 26/70. "Antifol": a French remedy for rheumatism.
- 25/260. Charles Gordon's "Vital Sexualine Restorative."
- 21/28. Panteborg's (or Santeberg's) solution of creosote.
- 24/15. "Pymadine" (for mixing with paint): suppliers.
- 23/38. Ray's "Eureka Ointment, Compound No. 2": supply.
- 17/25. Carbolate of lime and magnesium sulphate, neutral solution (disinfectant).

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Aldoform lozenges, 19/262                    | Dyxol, 15/61                              |
| "Alexandra" personal weighing-machine, 15/26 | Hogarth's chest-expanding braces, 1-9/7   |
| Also, 15/610                                 | "Jaraso" personal weighing-machine, 15/26 |
| Amidopyrin, 19/55                            | Kennedy's "H. G." hair-grower, 17/2       |
| Bell & Riddle's disinfecting bacilline       | Kosmeo, 19/260                            |
| Bonson's digestive tea, 13/42                | Label printers, 15/5                      |
| Bush's douches, 19/53                        | Lady Decies "No Germeo," 15/611           |
| Calvert's tooth-paste, 15/392                | Lloyd's pills, 15/166                     |
| "Curlock," 15/165                            |   |
| "Cypridol," 14/42                            |   |

Many other replies have been forwarded to inquirers, but space does not permit their specification in this issue.



## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

### The New Regulations

for the administration of Insurance Medical Benefit, so far as they affect us, seem designed in our favour, and probably they will prove beneficial to some extent. They do not, however, go very far, and our more substantial grievances, those which are reflected in your reports and correspondence columns every week, are not touched by them. With regard to these we have still to "wait and see," an attitude which is somewhat wearisomely urged upon us from our headquarters. Now, "wait and see" is all very well from a powerful Minister to a helpless Parliamentary minority, but we have a right to something more from our own chosen leaders. We ought to have some positive proof that our interests are persistently and effectively urged in the proper quarter. The Pharmaceutical Society seems to have declared definitely against the proposed federation scheme: what is it doing to make the scheme unnecessary? We want to know, and we shall not wait very patiently till we do know, and, what is more, see some fruit of its labours on our behalf a little nearer than Scotland. That the Society is working for us is doubtless true, but it should more visibly work *with* us. Now that Parliament is taking a five-months' rest (on full pay), and that, too, in the crisis of our fortunes, it is only through the Society that we can make our voice heard, and we want to hear it ourselves, too, as through a megaphone.

### The Claim of the Doctors

to the surplus Insurance funds due to insured persons not selecting doctors, which in London alone are said to amount to 140,000*l.*, has been declared by Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., to be bad in law, and there are other points of view besides the legal one from which objections to it might be urged. How is it proposed that the money should be divided? Are all panel doctors to have an equal share? They have not all been equally affected by the failure of so many people to choose a doctor. And who is to decide how much any particular practitioner has lost from this cause? Another interesting question arises. I understand that the four-seventeenths of the Medical Benefit money required for drugs has been allocated to the Drug Funds—that is, about 25,000*l.* Consequently that money is being used to pay the drug-bills incurred during the present year, and the Drug Fund is understood to be just enough to meet these bills. My question is: When these people choose a doctor how will the bills for drugs in respect to them be met?

### The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

is to be congratulated on its new President, Mr. D. W. Watson, who has long taken an active and intelligent interest in all pharmaceutical matters in the sister isle. The problems in Ireland are rather different from those that confront us on this side of the Channel, and some may think that our Irish friends have shown us a way that might lead us out of our difficulties. Others, and these include not a few Irishmen themselves, hold that their example should be looked on as a warning, and not taken as a guide. Whatever view we take of the double order, there can be but one opinion regarding the courageous way in which the Irish Pharmaceutical Society has fought through its many difficulties and kept the flag flying. Mr. Watson promises to be a little more aggressive in future, believing that their modesty has been taken advantage of. I sometimes think that we here are also too modest, and that we would all the more likely have our opinions respected were we to put our protest in more decided language. Anyhow, even here we are beginning to learn, for Scotsmen have made quite a creditable start.

### Duty-free Stills

are a comparatively new development, for it used to be held that a chemist who kept a gallon still for distilling water was liable for the duty, and at one time I was foolish enough to pay ten shillings a year for a small Bracher's apparatus. Times have changed, and this particular pin-prick no longer troubles those conscientious pharmacists who prefer to distil water rather than buy it. A somewhat more liberal spirit is also seen in the concessions made in connection with the sale and use of methylated spirit. I observe, however, one condition that might possibly lead to trouble. Methylated spirit may be used in making lotions for external use "when prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners." What about lotions made up by the counter prescriber without a medical prescription? There is the possibility that some narrow-minded inspector might hold that this is not allowed, and therefore there is every reason for pharmacists to adopt the careful attitude which you recommend.

### The White Pepper Case,

however it is settled, is sure to be of great importance, for there must be an immense business done in that spice. I remember that even in the days of my apprenticeship the relative values of black and white pepper and of fine ground *versus* coarse ground varieties were often discussed. That was before the Food and Drugs Act existed, and though we had no Home Office reports to guide us, there was a general consensus of opinion that black pepper is more pungent than white. The consequence was that many of our customers bought both, the black for culinary operations and the white for table use. We had also clients who patronised us for white pepper exclusively, buying the black at the grocer's on account of the lower price; they preferred the chemist's white because it is so much more finely ground. At that time I used to think it was purely a question of grinding, and it was long before I knew that it is more a matter of sifting, the grading being carried out simply by the fineness or otherwise of the pepper. I frequently notice in the restaurants that the cheapest white pepper is used, for it is a common occurrence to find that, though there appears to be pepper in the castor, it will not come out, this being due to the fact that all the fine powder has been shaken out, nothing but the coarse remaining. The question that will now be decided is whether this ought to be regarded as a normal constituent of "pepper."

### Jay Mack's Prophecy

of what the Co-operative Stores are going to do in the near future reads somewhat ominously when we place it alongside your report of the meeting of Scottish pharmacists. I have the utmost sympathy with our brethren North of the Tweed, for I can easily see that they are having to work a good deal harder for their meagre living than they used to do. At the same time, there is another side to the shield, for by their determination not to work the Insurance Act without higher dispensing-fees they may be simply paving the way for the introduction of the competition which Jay Mack fears, and which, when once introduced, will have little chance of being displaced. Besides, is it an unmitigated hardship if they have to exert themselves to keep the wolf from the door? I would like to know more about that wolf, and how near he is to the panel chemist. More than once I have asked for a balance-sheet, so as to compare present and past conditions; and perhaps with the close of the year some chemists will oblige by giving you accurate figures of their returns for 1913 as compared with 1912.



## CONCESSION.

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Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

# S.V.R.

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LAMBETH, S.E.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

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## Editorial Articles.

### More Excise Orders.

LAST week we gave particulars of two new General Orders which have been issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in regard to duty-free stills, and methyated spirit in prescribed lin-

BONDS. and lotions. Two others are now dealt with, the first being with respect to changes in the terms for bonding, which have the effect of differentiating and graduating the bonds according to superficial area, the principle now adopted being that the greater the bonded warehouse the greater are the revenue risks, therefore the greater must become the responsibility of proprietors. Hence the penalty of the bond may now exceed 10,000%. In all future applications from traders for bonded warehouses the number of superficial feet of storage room will require to be stated. The new requirements and conditions are as follows:

Bond to secure the duty, with one or more sufficient sureties, must be given in a penalty in accordance with the following scales:

(1) Warehouses (including bonded tobacco factories, tobacco denaturing factories, and distillers' bonded warehouses, but excluding distillers' warehouses as authorised by Section 49 of the Spirits Act, 1880, and ships' stores warehouses) approved for the deposit of tobacco or spirits other than motor spirit—either together or separately—or for the deposit of one or both of these articles in the same premises with other goods. When the warehouse has an area:

(a) Not exceeding 12,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£3,000
(b) Exceeding 12,000 sq. ft. but not exceeding 30,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£5,000
(c) Exceeding 30,000 sq. ft. but not exceeding 100,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£10,000

Warehouses of greater area will be considered under (4).

(2) Warehouses (including motor-spirit warehouses) approved for the deposit of all goods other than tobacco and spirits and all ships' stores warehouses. When the warehouse has an area:

(a) Not exceeding 30,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£3,000
(b) Exceeding 30,000 sq. ft. but not exceeding 100,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£5,000
(c) Exceeding 100,000 sq. ft. but not exceeding 250,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£7,000
(d) Exceeding 250,000 sq. ft. ... ..	£10,000



In the case of a sugar refinery or manufactory the penalty is to be based on the scale No. 2, according to the area of the refinery or manufactory warehouse, with an addition of 50 per cent.

(3) Bottling or repacking warehouses separate and apart from a general warehouse, 1,000*l*.

(4) In the case of aggregations of warehouses included in one bond, or where there are exceptional circumstances in connection with any individual warehouse, the penalty of the bond is to be specially fixed by the Board.

Manufacturers of tinctures and essences and perfumed spirits will come under the Wet Warehouse Clause (1), or Clause (4). There is some doubt as to whether or no this order is to be retrospective. In all probability it will apply only to renewals and new warehouses. Under the old regulation the Board of Customs and Excise had the power to fix the penalty of the bond, and used it. This recent regulation has the advantage of letting traders know the principles of guidance, which hitherto have not been known outside the Custom House. The larger stocks and higher duties on tobacco and spirits have doubtless contributed to the framing of these regulations. It will be noted that motor-spirit is put in the cheaper-rate class with the tea, raisin, sugar, etc., warehouses, although motor-spirit is "wet goods." The fact of it being a dutiable cheaper article accounts for this differentiation, there being less revenue risk.

The proximity of Manxland to the shores of Great Britain and Ireland appears to have necessitated greater care, especially as regards the landing and METHYLATED destination of methylated spirits on exportation. A General Order has recently been issued dealing with this administrative point, which is in the following terms:

REMOVALS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.—The regulations relating to the exportation of methylated spirit are to apply to removals of such spirit to the Isle of Man, except that (1) the name and address of the consignee are to be stated on the despatch and permit, and the despatch is to be sent to the officer at the port of arrival in the Island; (2) the officer, on the landing of the spirit in the Island, will certify thereto on the despatch and forward it to the Surveyor at the Station whence received, who will see it noted in the proper survey book and hand it to the officer if it relates to industrial methylated spirit, or transmit it to the Collector to be annexed to his accounts if it relates to mineralised methylated spirit; and (3) the certificate (Form No. 88) for payment of the allowance in respect of mineralised methylated spirits is not to be issued until the Customs certificate of landing in the Isle of Man is received.

A *résumé* of the export regulations is given in the *C. & D. Diary*. It will be seen that this new Order interferes very little with exporters, who may have to wait a little longer for their receipt of the "allowance" in consequence of the certificate of landing having to be produced with the claim for the 3*d*. per proof gal. Another change indicated is that there is no longer any need for the Customs at the Manx port to remove the permit accompanying the goods. In ordinary exportations abroad the Customs remove the permit, and the certificate of shipment is made on it. This procedure is not quite to the convenience of those shippers whose interests demand the receipt of such document by their customers abroad, and hence the Revenue provision of supplying a "Duplicate Permit" in those instances where the methylator requires such. In the case of the Isle of Man shipments, methylators will have the satisfaction of knowing that the original permit will go right through with the goods to their destination, bearing on its endorsement the Customs particulars of quantity, strength, and proof gallons.

## Insurance Dispensing.

### Regulations Revision.

THE new draft Medical Benefit Regulations which we abstracted last week form an admirable reflex of the mind of the Government official. The claims for the adequate recognition of pharmaceutical services under the National Insurance Act, 1911, was resisted by the Insurance Commissioners because no provision was made for statutory Pharmaceutical Committees, even though No. 44 of the 1912 Medical Benefit Regulations recognised a Pharmaceutical Committee of a kind. The 1913 Act having provided for statutory Pharmaceutical Committees, steps followed almost automatically to put pharmacy on an equal basis with other interests, and quite a large proportion of the alterations in the draft Regulations which we printed are due to this full recognition of pharmacy. This is all the more satisfactory as it proves that the Commissioners do not anticipate any change in regard to the supply of drugs and appliances through chemists outside rural areas. The first indication of better conditions for chemists is the inclusion among interpretations of definitions for "Registered Pharmacist" and "Pharmaceutical Committee." Draft Regulations 8 and 10 make it necessary for the Insurance Committee in each locality to consult this Pharmaceutical Committee before preparing either the drug tariff or the agreements for suppliers of drugs and appliances. By 11 (3) any panel person is *ipso facto* entitled to a copy of the medical list, requests for which have in the past been refused by some Insurance Committees. A ruling by the Commissioners in regard to the supply of medicines in former rural areas (*C. & D.*, October 11, index folio 572) is now embodied in 12 (2). Under 14 the Pharmaceutical Committee is given the same power as the Panel Committee and approved societies to dispute under the income limit the right of insured persons to receive medical benefit under the Insurance Committee's arrangements. According to the old regulation corresponding to 18, the Insurance Committee need only consult with the local Medical Committee as regards alterations in the Drug Tariff; now conference must also take place with the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. The third section of this regulation makes it necessary to give suppliers of drugs and appliances six weeks' notice of alterations before they come into force, but it is no longer necessary to send a statement of such alterations to all the medical practitioners. Draft Regulation 22, which replaces 34 of the old Regulations, is now unfortunately worded in that it looks at first sight as if the supply of medicines by the medical practitioner is the normal arrangement. Under the new financial provisions the Drug Suspense Fund as such is dropped, but the same allocation of the Drug Fund is secured by other wording. In 39 "quarterly" has been struck out before "accounts," no doubt to regularise monthly payments. This regulation has grown much in the process of defining the inter-relations of Insurance Committees, Pharmaceutical Committees, and Panel Committees as regards inspection of accounts. In 40, which deals with excessive ordering of drugs, the only change is replacing the local Medical Committee as the investigating body by the Panel Committee. The last part of draft Regulation 42, concerning the Central Medical Benefit Fund, gives Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees power to inspect accounts for drugs and appliances. These are all minor alterations in comparison with the great gain to panel chemists by the institution of the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee on the same lines

as the Medical Service Sub-Committee under the old Regulations. Only those who have come into direct contact with Insurance matters know the fight against tremendous odds which their representative or representatives had to wage with other interests. Now all complaints regarding pharmaceutical service must be sent to this special Sub-Committee consisting of an equal number of registered pharmacists appointed by the Pharmaceutical Committee and of representatives of insured persons, with a neutral Chairman. For the first time the chemist has a chance equal to the complainant's. The recognition of the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee makes necessary the newly instituted Joint Service Sub-Committee to deal with complaints involving both medical and pharmaceutical services. Again, in fairness the pharmacist gets equal representation with the other two interests—the medical man and the insured person. In all cases there is a final appeal to the Commissioners. The meetings of the Sub-Committees will be private, only those concerned (including officers of approved societies and of Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees) being allowed entry thereto. The formation of these Sub-Committees is a tacit recognition of the fact that the usual Medical Benefit Sub-Committee is not fitted to deal judicially with such complaints. Indeed, this part of the draft Regulations reflects the working experience of Insurance Committees, the appointment and duties of the Vice-Chairman being testimony to this. The duty of Pharmaceutical Committees to consider complaints render a new regulation (49) necessary. It will be noted that while referees in complaints against medical men must be medical practitioners, it is not necessary for pharmaceutical referees to be pharmacists. The last regulation but one (86) revokes the old Medical Benefit Regulations, as well as Part IV. of the National Health Insurance (Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees) Regulations, 1913, the latter being merely routine procedure in restricting these temporary Regulations to the first provisional Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. On the whole, the changes are to the advantage of those who undertake the supply of drugs and appliances. These remarks apply to England and Wales, the Commissioners of the Principality having adopted the English revision.

#### Linking-up English Pharmaceutical Committees.

Schemes for federating panel chemists have been in the air for the past few months. Hitherto we have withheld our opinion on this topic pending the issue of the Regulations for the statutory Pharmaceutical Committees. The democratic way of approaching federation proposals is to work from the bottom upwards, and this is the intrinsic merit of the suggestions made by Mr. A. E. Bailey in our columns (*C. & D.*, September 6, index folio 397). The autocratic method is to begin at the top and organise downwards, and all the evidence points to this being the desire of the Pharmaceutical Society's officers, or some of them. The critical way is to survey the whole field, and this is especially necessary, as in the present case the two extremes are, or will shortly be, in actual existence. The statutory Pharmaceutical Committees at one end will be representative because they are on an elective basis. Probably the only alteration which the Commissioners will sanction as regards these will be representation for particular areas (*i.e.*, territorial representation) in the same way as with Panel Committees where so desired. The other extreme is the Pharmaceutical Joint Standing Committee on Insurance dealing with Insurance matters affecting England, Wales, and Scotland, in which the retail drug-trade is concerned. It now consists of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the English, the

Scottish, and the Welsh National Committees, together with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, a representative of the Drug Companies' Association, and a representative of the Wholesale Trade nominated by the Drug Club. If this were to follow the lines laid down in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Committees, at least six of the members should be panel pharmacists, with the wholesale representative, the neutral member, as Chairman. The two-thirds majority of the predominant interest, the panel pharmacists, is best brought out in the Scottish Regulations, which are in this respect superior to those for England and Wales. The three national Standing Committees in the respective countries have complete control over their own affairs except where these affect the whole of the United Kingdom. In Scotland and in Wales organisation for pharmaceutical and insurance purposes in the main correspond, and there is no likelihood of the position of the Standing Committees there being prejudiced. In England matters are different, as, unfortunately, the federation scheme of the Pharmaceutical Society is a hybrid which cannot be made to fit Insurance areas. The attempt to make it do so resulted in a divided Pharmaceutical Council, and at present means are being sought by the Pharmaceutical Society's officers to gain complete control of the Pharmaceutical Committees in England. The Council starts out on the supposition that any separate organisation with independent finance will be outside the Pharmaceutical Society's control, and it is determined not to allow this. At present, in spite of suggestions in last week's official report of the London district meeting to the contrary, it has not been decided what means shall be adopted to attain control. There are indications that the Standing Committee in England may be replaced by the Pharmaceutical Council itself or a Sub-Committee drawn mainly from members of that Council, and the not unprecedented error is made of supposing that any scheme which does not secure a definite majority of members of that Council is opposed to the Council's policy. This by no means follows. The main consideration to be borne in mind in drawing up a federation scheme is that it should not be possible to give ground for a charge against a body with the statutory powers possessed by the Pharmaceutical Society that it is merely a tradesman's guild. One of the official policies drafts the Council in that way. We show below how it is possible to link up the Pharmaceutical Committees and the Standing Committee in England with little change from the present conditions and membership, yet making the latter an elective, truly representative, and workable body. It also follows that the Society can by legitimate means secure control of Pharmaceutical Insurance policy so long as it continues its active participation therein in the present manner.

The Pharmaceutical Standing Committees in England, Wales, and Scotland have worked successfully. The only criticism that can be levelled against them is that they are too big and unwieldy. Most authorities are agreed upon this, and, taking a leaf out of the Regulations for the institution of Pharmaceutical Committees, which makes sixteen the maximum number of any Pharmaceutical Committee, this would appear to be a suitable number for each of the three National Pharmaceutical Standing Committees. Before considering what lines should be followed to make Standing Committees representative it is necessary to consider why they should represent persons on chemists' lists throughout each country. In theory the Insurance Commissioners do not recognise any negotiations conducted by any



Standing Committee in respect of a drug tariff, but in actual practice the ultimate acceptance of a Tariff is based upon approval which is first of all unofficial. This makes its recognition by the Commissioners an absolute necessity. Indeed, in Scotland the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee and the Scottish Commissioners do everything except the actual signing of the agreements, which is practically all that panel chemists have to do with the Tariff. The success attending the work of the Standing Committees, and the members of the Advisory Committees who are their direct representatives, suggests that any project which would endanger the relationships of the panel chemists' spokesmen with the Commissioners would be disastrous. From the fact that such Standing Committees will exercise statutory powers, it follows that the Commissioners may allow their administration expenses to be defrayed by grants from the funds of the various Pharmaceutical Committees. Such permission cannot be given unless the constitutions of the Standing Committees be ultimately controlled by the Pharmaceutical Committees. Again, in connection with the Central Drug Fund, circumstances may arise necessitating a central inspection, best carried out by the Standing Committee of the country concerned. Also, taking the Regulations' basis of representation, it follows that at least eleven of the sixteen members of the Standing Committee should be panel pharmacists. This would leave five places to be filled by other interests. Taking first the eleven panel representatives, it is obvious that these should be appointed on an elective basis from all parts of the country. In the sketch-map given here, England (excluding Monmouthshire) is divided into eleven

be in England 122 Pharmaceutical Committees, consisting of 1,144 members, so that if each Council or Executive or Centre appointed a representative on the Standing Committee he would represent 11 Committees and 104 members, or, allowing for the anomaly of London (see below), 12 Committees and 113 members. The sub-joined list of counties and county boroughs (the latter in parentheses) shows how closely division can be made to approach the ideal :

	Pharmaceutical Committees	No. of Committee Members
NORTHERN.—Northumberland (Newcastle, Tyne-mouth), Durham (Gateshead, South Shields, Sunderland, West Hartlepool), Cumberland, and Westmorland ... ..	10	96
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.— <i>Liverpool area</i> : (Birkenhead, Bootle), Cheshire (Chester), (Liverpool, Preston, St. Helens, Southport, Wallasey, Warrington, Wigan) ... ..	11	96
<i>Manchester area</i> : Lancashire (Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport) ... ..	12	103
YORKSHIRE.—(York), North Riding (Middlesbrough), East Riding (Kingston-upon-Hull), West Riding (Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield) ... ..	14	140
WEST CENTRAL.—Salop, Staffordshire (Burton-on-Trent, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton), Worcestershire (Dudley, Worcester), Herefordshire ... ..	12	104
MIDLAND.—Derbyshire (Derby), Nottinghamshire (Nottingham), Leicestershire (Leicester), Rutlandshire, Warwickshire (Birmingham, Coventry), Northamptonshire (Northampton), Soke of Peterborough ... ..	13	124
EASTERN.—Lines, Holland; Lines, Kesteven; Lines, Lindsey (Grimsby, Lincoln), Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, Norfolk (Norwich, Great Yarmouth), Suffolk East (Ipswich), Suffolk West ... ..	14	116
HOME COUNTIES.—Oxfordshire (Oxford), Berkshire (Reading), Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex (West Ham) ... ..	10	104
WESTERN.—Cornwall, Devonshire (Devonport, Exeter, Plymouth), Somerset (Bath), Dorsetshire (Bournemouth), Gloucestershire (Bristol, Gloucester), Wiltshire ... ..	13	123
SOUTHERN.—Kent (Canterbury), Surrey (Croydon), Sussex East (Brighton, Hastings), Sussex West, Southampton (Portsmouth, Southampton), Isle of Wight ... ..	12	112
LONDON ... ..	1	16
	122	1,141



SUGGESTED REPRESENTATIVE AREAS.

There are eleven areas whose boundaries are indicated by the thick dotted lines. The whole of the English counties and county boroughs are also shown.

areas, for each of which it might be advantageous to have a District Council, or District Executive if Bloomsbury is still sensitive about any body but its own being a Council. According to this and the Regulations, there will

The Yorkshire area shows the greatest divergence from the true proportion, but it appears better to adhere to the natural boundaries than to allot the North Riding to the Northern area. Other modifications are possible; for instance, Gloucestershire, Bristol, and Gloucester might be included in the West Central area, but a better balance is preserved if it is included in the Western area. London is an anomaly, but by virtue of the thousand members of the retail drug-trade and the million and a half insured persons within its borders it is entitled to a representative of its own. The means of electing these representatives should be quite simple, either by postal ballot of the members of the Pharmaceutical Committees in each area or at central meetings of delegates from each of the Pharmaceutical Committees. The five outstanding places on the Standing Committee should in England be allotted as follows: Pharmaceutical Society, two (President and Secretary); Boots, Ltd., one; Drug Companies' Association, one; and Institutions, one. If desired, a neutral Chairman could be appointed in the person of a prominent wholesaler, who would not however be a member of the Standing Joint

Committee. We may summarise the complete scheme for England as follows:

Persons and bodies corporate on chemists' lists (estimated with duplications) ... ..	10,000
elect:	
Members of Pharmaceutical Committees ...	1,144
Delegates to District Councils ... ..	122
Representatives on Standing Committee ...	11

If election of representatives by delegates to the District Council (one from each Pharmaceutical Committee) be adopted, the table shows that there is almost a decimal relationship between representatives on the Standing Committee, delegates, members of Pharmaceutical Committees, and panel chemists respectively. Some scheme on these lines is necessary. Unless Pharmaceutical Committees be linked up to some such body as the Standing Committee with an elective rather than a nominated basis, the position would be that of a senate controlling finance without reference to the representative elective body of the State. We trust that these suggestions may assist in solving present difficulties, and in founding a representative and efficient central body harmonising existing interests.

### Medicine Stamp Revenue.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget in April last he said:

"There 's a substantial drop in medicine labels. (Laughter.) This is due to the fact that the sale of patent medicines fell off—(cheers)—largely and quite suddenly, owing to the Insurance Act—(cheers)—and perhaps partly to the revelations of the Committee which is sitting, which have shown what the ingredients of some of the more popular of these medicines are. (Laughter.)"

Commenting upon this extraordinary statement at the time, we said:

"The latter part of these remarks would have been better left unsaid, particularly as they are incorrect and refer to a matter which is *sub judice* and in a particularly delicate position."

It now appears that Mr. Lloyd George was also incorrect in regard to there being "a substantial drop in medicine labels," for the report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the period about which the Chancellor spoke shows that the net receipt of Medicine Stamp Duty during the year was 328,319*l.*, or 462*l.* more than in the year before.

### Be above Suspicion.

In a semi-annual report, to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue, the following passage occurs:

"An infallible sign of the weakening trend of trade is to be found in the practice of price-cutting, which has again made itself unpleasantly felt in our articles during the last few months. Unfortunately, this state of affairs is the rule rather than the exception in England, and it goes without saying that genuine business suffers severely from the evil."

The remarks are specially addressed to large buyers, and occur in connection with remarks on sophistication as a result of price-cutting. Retailers equally should take them to heart at the present time, particularly in regard to the purchase of galenical preparations. A striking example of the troubles which are encountered by dispensing chemists who may purchase galenicals at extremely cut rates has come to our notice in the shape of inf. buchu conc., supplied at about one-third below the average prices quoted in the lists of the better-known wholesale houses. On examining this we were struck by the absence of buchu odour; it had an odour of a kind—spirituous and slightly aromatic, but more resembling the odour of horse powders than of buchu. On testing the preparation we could get no diosphenol reaction, proving the absence of buchu. This test is very simply applied—namely, by mixing  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm of the preparation with two drachms of distilled water in a glass measure and adding a single drop of tr. ferri perchlor., when the mixture should assume a dark green colour approaching to black.

## National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

### Medical Benefit Illustrated.



AWFU' SICK!

I dinna like yer Boat ava',  
Nae comfort in 't frae tip to tiller;  
It's nocht but work and slave awa,  
And drap yer status, sleep—and siller.

### Scottish Regulations.

We have not yet received the draft Medical Benefit Regulations for Scotland, but the memorandum issued by the Scottish Commissioners indicates that these will be the same as for England and Wales. The chemist's agreement is Form Med. 23 (Scotland).

The Regulations for the formation of the statutory Pharmaceutical Committees in Scotland are dated November 3, and are *not provisional*. Part I. of these corresponds with the English Provisional Regulations (*C. & D.*, November 8, index folio 705). Part II. relates to Panel Committees. Part III. concerns the method of electing Pharmaceutical Committees, and considerable change is made from the working of the English Regulations, although much the same effect is attained, with the following important exceptions, viz.:

9.—(2) All the members of the Pharmaceutical Committee shall be electors as after defined, and not less than two-thirds of the members shall be registered pharmacists.

10.—(2) The persons entitled to elect the first members of the Pharmaceutical Committee (in this part of the Regulations referred to as "the electors") shall be the persons, firms, or bodies corporate who were, on the 15th day of October, 1913, under agreement with the Insurance Committee to undertake the supply of drugs, medicines, and appliances...

11.—(1) Voting shall be by show of hands of the electors personally present at said meeting, unless not less than one-fifth of the electors present demand, or the meeting determines, that a poll be taken...

12. The first members of the Pharmaceutical Committee shall hold office for a term ending on the 31st day of March, 1916, and shall go out of office on that day.

Part IV. includes provisions regarding addressing documents, misdescription, notice of first meetings, appointment of secretaries, quorums, and disqualification on



retirement of members of panel on Pharmaceutical Committees.

The quorum for the Pharmaceutical Committee (for number of members see *C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 734) is three, except in the county of Lanark, and the burghs of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where it is five. Disqualification for membership follows removal from area or absence from meetings for six months. Circular 31/I.C. explains the method of appointment of Pharmaceutical Committees.

### New German Drug Tariff.

We reported in our Coloured Supplement of November 15, that from January 1, 1914, German pharmacists will be compelled to grant a rebate from official drug-tariff charges on all prescriptions for club patients. The first State to deal with the matter under the new conditions is Hesse, which has issued a list of 174 articles. The following conditions govern the application of the prices given in the list: The articles enumerated must be prescribed in bulk and not divided, and it is immaterial whether they are prescribed in Latin or in German, according to quantity or price. Containers are to be charged extra, but no charge may be made for dispensing (*i.e.*, the fixed charge of 2*d.* for dispensation which is made for every prescription is not applicable in this case). The articles must answer the requirements of the German Pharmacopœia. The only directions which are allowed on the label are distinctly set forth—*e.g.*, "For external use," eye-lotion, etc. If the doctor wishes fuller directions to be written on the label a charge of 10 pfennigs (1½*d.*) is to be made. The lowest charge is 1½*d.* Dry substances are to be dispensed in paper bags, and if clean bottles, ointment jars or boxes are brought by the patients the full charge for these must be credited. If doubt arises as to the quality to be dispensed, the cheaper kind is to be dispensed. In making up the bill for the sick-club the counter sales are to be written out separate from the ordinary prescriptions. Below are given the "counter-sale" prices of a few of the articles in the list; amounts in grams, prices in English pence. For the sake of comparison the 100-gram charge of the official drug tariff is also given in the last column (100 grams=3*juiss.*):

	30 gram	100 grams	100 grams. Price of Tariff
Acid. boric. pulv. ...	1½	3	0 3½
Acid. salicyl. ...	3	7½	0 8½
Acid. tannic. ...	3	8½	1 2½
Boracic pulv. ...	1½	2	0 6
Calc. phosph. ...	3	7½	0 9½
Fol. sennæ ...	2	5	0 7½
Glycerin. ...	2	5	0 6
Hydrogen-peroxide solution	—	2	0 2½
Liq. ammon. ...	2	3½	0 5
Liq. ammon. ...	—	1½	0 2½
Liq. plumb. subacet. fort. ..	1½	3	0 3½
Magnes. carbon. ...	2	4½	0 6
Magnes. sulph. ...	—	1½	0 1½
Ol. morrhue ...	—	3	0 3
Ol. ricini ...	—	3½	0 4½
Potass. chloras ...	2	2½	0 4½
Potass. permang. ...	2	4½	0 5
Pulv. glycyrrh. cc. ...	2½	6	0 7½
Sodii bicarbon. ...	—	2	0 2½
Sodii sulphas. ...	—	1½	0 1½
Spiritus atheris ...	3	8	0 11
Spiritus camphoratus ...	2½	6½	0 9½
Tinct. arceæ ...	2½	6½	1 0
Tinct. cinchon. co. ...	3	8½	1 0
Tinct. myrrhæ ...	3	8½	1 9½
Ung. acid. boric. ...	3	8½	1 0
Ung. zinci ...	3	7½	0 10½

Gelatin capsules containing 3 grams of castor oil, box of 6, 3½*d.*

Gelatin capsules containing 0.5 gram of copaiba: 30, 6*d.*; 100, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Mustard paper, 8½ by 12 cm.: 1 sheet, 1½*d.*; 3 sheets, 3*d.* The prices given in the last column are the charges which apply in the case of all prescriptions, for private as well as club patients. The comparison shows the saving to the clubs by prescribing these articles in the form of "counter sales."

### Renewal of Dispensing Agreements in Scotland.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 19, the following resolution being adopted:

"That, while convinced of the necessity for increased remuneration for dispensing and greater recognition of the

professional services rendered by pharmacists under the National Insurance Act, the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) recommend panel chemists to renew their contracts for another year on the terms offered by the Scottish Insurance Commissioners—namely, that there should be breaks, if desired, at the end of the first and second quarters, on one month's written notice, under the conditions specified: (1) In the excerpt minute of March 31, 1913, as adopted in the letter from the Insurance Commissioners of date April 1, 1913; and (2) in the letter from the Insurance Commissioners of date November 10, 1913."

### Welsh Regulations and Agreements.

The draft Medical Benefit Regulations issued this week by the Welsh Insurance Committee are an exact duplicate of those for England, with the substitution of "Welsh" and "Wales" for "English" and "England." The agreement form for chemists is "Form Med. 16 (Wales) (Revised)," and consists of the Third Schedule with a suitable introduction, and the inclusion of the greater part of draft Regulation 39 as the Second Schedule, the basis of payment for drugs and appliances. Form Med. 17 (Wales) (Revised), for persons undertaking to supply drugs (other than scheduled poisons and medicines which require to be dispensed) and appliances, is very similar, with the provisions relating to dispensing (including paragraph 8) eliminated. Memorandum 185/I.C. Wales indicates the changes which will follow when the new Regulations come into force, and is the same as issued by the English and Scottish Commissioners.

### Medical Benefit Administration.

*With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.*

**Ayr.**—On November 15 the Insurance Committee for the county adopted the recommendation to pay for drugs dispensed by doctors in rural districts at the same rate as is paid to chemists. Dr. Sandilands, in pressing for a *per capita* payment of 1*s.* 6*d.*, said he considered the proposal a breach of faith; the majority of these rural medical men, if not every one of them, would cease to supply drugs.

**Bath.**—The following eight chemists were nominated at a special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association called on November 14: Miss Rennie, Messrs. J. Hawes, W. J. Hallett, C. Jenkin, A. B. Hall (Boots, Ltd., Union Street), H. Gedge, E. W. Loveless, and J. W. Sampson.

**Bedfordshire.**—Pay days for chemists have been fixed at one month after the quarterly Insurance days in January, April, July, and October.

**Birmingham.**—A meeting of panel chemists was held at the Midland Institute on November 12, with Mr. W. Izon in the chair, for the purpose of making nominations for the Pharmaceutical Committee. A long discussion took place, and eventually the following were selected: Messrs. Atkinson, Barlow, Buckingham, Critchlow, Gerrard, Izon, Lloyd, Poole, Radford, Shakespear, Smith, Thompson, and Whittock. It was decided that, on receipt of the nominations from the returning officer, a meeting should be held and an endeavour made to avoid a poll.

**Blackburn.**—During the third quarter 46,865 prescriptions were dispensed by chemists at a cost of 1,649*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; of this 1,236*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, or 75 per cent., has been paid.

**Bolton.**—At a meeting of the Bolton Pharmacists' Association the following members were nominated to form the Pharmaceutical Committee: Messrs. H. P. White, C. Naylor, W. R. Blain, E. N. Fox, W. Rothwell, H. Knott, G. Brown, and J. R. Massey. The nomination forms were signed by Messrs. P. Knott and J. H. Pearce. Should the unqualified people on the panel decide to nominate two representatives, which they are entitled to, two of the above are prepared to withdraw to save having an election.—The decision of the Bolton Insurance Committee not to allow a dispensing-fee on malt and cod-liver oil was strongly objected to, and it was decided to approach them on the matter.

**Bristol.**—On July 14 there were 120,058 insured persons entitled to medical benefit. At a meeting of the Chemists' Association, presided over by Mr. A. E. Burnett, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. William T. Pitchford) reported on the negotiations in regard to the Drug Tariff. The proposed list of alterations includes the following:

Waters: Aq. dest., Aq. chlorof., Aq. menth. pip., Aq. camph. Aq. anisi, Aq. anethi. 3*d.* for 8 oz.; Ol. ricini opt., 1½*d.* oz.; Glycerin, 1½*d.* oz.; Ol. eucalypt., 3*d.* oz.; Ol. lini, 3*d.* oz.; Ol. olivæ, 1*d.* oz.; Turpentine, 3*d.* oz.; Lotio hydrarg., 8 oz. 5*d.*

The following articles were added:

Ung. sedresol, 4*d.* per oz.; Nepenthe, 8*d.* per oz.; Liq. viburnum co., 4½*d.* per oz.; Collo-ol argentum, 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz.;



Colloidal hydrargyrum, 1s. 3d. per oz.; Troch. ac. benzoicæ, 3d. per oz.; Troch. sulph. co., 3d. per oz.; Troch. formalin., B.P.C., 3d. per oz.; Ext. nucis vom. liq., 1d. per dr.; Tab. thyroid gland., grs. 1, 2, and 5, 4d. per doz.

There is to be no dispensing-fee on proprietary preparations (list to be agreed). Aqua font. to be used if doctor prescribe in error "Aqua." Blisters and emulsions, unless prescribed "recentis," to carry no dispensing-fee. Lozenges and pastilles, charge 4d. per oz., without dispensing-fee. For codeine and cocaine price according to current price of drugs at time of dispensing. After much discussion it was eventually agreed to confirm the arrangements, but to protest against the proposal of the Medical Sub-Committee to add a list of proprietary articles to the local Tariff. The Association is adding that it is not prepared to consider any further reductions.

**Buckinghamshire.**—It has been decided to pay the whole of the 731l. 8s. 3d. due to sixty chemists on the panel.

**Doncaster.**—Mr. H. W. Shaw presided at a meeting of the District Association of Pharmacists held on November 11. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Harry W. Stiles) read correspondence concerning the revised Tariff, and stated that, with two other West Riding pharmacists, he was to interview the West Riding doctors and the Insurance Committee. On the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Perkins, Mr. Harry W. Stiles was nominated to represent Doncaster and district on the West Riding Pharmaceutical Committee. It was agreed that at each of the Association's meetings a collection be made for the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

**Dorset.**—The Insurance Committee have accepted the revised Drug Tariff *plus* late-fee allowances as before. The arrangements as regards the supply of proprietary medicines are to be continued. Cheques for 90 per cent. of the chemists' accounts for the third quarter have been sent out.

**Edinburgh.**—Mr. Archibald Currie presided at a meeting of the Chemists' Trade Association on Wednesday, November 12, a considerable representation from Fifeshire and Linlithgowshire being present. Mr. Glass (Chairman of the Edinburgh Burgh Insurance Pharmaceutical Committee) explained the present position in Edinburgh, and was followed by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. With reference to the letter from the Commissioners in reply to the mass meeting resolution (see *C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 733), Mr. Hill said that immediately on receipt of it he made a representation to the Commissioners with a view to having the prices adjusted at the present stage, but as yet he had not received any definite reply on that point. Apparently, therefore, unless the Commissioners can be induced to decide on the adjustment of prices at the present stage, they would be thrown back upon delaying the whole adjustment till the first quarter of 1914, and that involved chemists continuing under the existing arrangement till that date. While statistics are still incomplete, they had in Edinburgh got the facts for the first six months fairly complete. The number of insured persons is somewhere near 108,000. That means an ordinary Drug Fund of 8,100l. Assuming that the drug account for the second six months was equal to the drug account for the first six months, the total for the year would be 5,884l., leaving a balance of 2,216l., 1d. per insured person amounting to 450l. Deducting that from the foregoing balance, there remained a balance of 1,766l., which is equal to 30 per cent. to be added to the drug accounts. So far as could be estimated in Edinburgh about 1s. 1d. of the 1s. 6d. will be required for payment of drugs and appliances. For the first six months there had been 74,823 prescriptions, and if there is an equal number for the second six months the total for the year would be 149,646 prescriptions, or 1.39 prescription per insured person per annum. That prescription frequency is remarkably low in the light of their old experience of friendly society dispensing, where the frequency was 3.68 prescriptions per member per annum. The total estimated drug account and the total estimated number of prescriptions for the year gave an average price per prescription of 9.44d., which is practically identical with the average price for all Scotland so far as indicated by the most recent statistics. Mr. Hill also dealt with the question of dispensing in rural areas and the checking of panel chemists' accounts, concluding by giving certain particulars which had been sent to him by Mr. David Storrar, who, for reasons which were explained, said his general conclusion at the present juncture is that it would be unwise for chemists not to renew the contract even on the old terms, while steadily keeping in view the more adequate recognition of their professional services and the betterment of the conditions of service which they are reasonably entitled to claim, and which he believed would, by the exercise of patience and perseverance, ultimately be effected. The Chairman said they were greatly

indebted to Mr. Hill for his explanation. In the course of discussion, Mr. C. F. Henry remarked that there is great variation in the cost of prescriptions by different doctors. In one instance which he had examined he found a certain doctor's prescriptions averaging 1s. 11½d. each. He also found that in certain districts in Edinburgh the average comes as high as about 1s. 3d., while in other districts—*e.g.*, Portobello—the average is 7d. There is a case here for investigation. He thought much has to be done to avoid abuses or needless extravagance. Messrs. Glass (Edinburgh), Freeland (Bathgate), Buchanan (Leven), Forret (Edinburgh), Yule (Cowdenbeath), and Macpherson (Edinburgh) also spoke. Mr. Hill briefly replied. The Chairman expressed thanks to the speakers. On the motion of Mr. John Gilmore (Dunfermline), a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

**Essex.**—Matters in regard to the Drug Tariff are not running so smoothly as expected. This came up for consideration at the meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 18, when the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee recommended that it be adopted for one year from January 12 next, subject to it being approved by the local Medical Committee. The latter, however, raised objections to the Tariff on the ground that the charges are excessive, and it was referred back to the Sub-Committee, who were given power to act. A deputation representing panel pharmacists is to wait upon the Sub-Committee at a date yet to be named. As the new chemists' agreements will be out by December 2, the Hon. Secretary of the County Association of Pharmacists (Mr. C. Goode) asks those on the list of chemists for the county to defer signing these until they hear from him that the Tariff question has been settled. The date for the revision of the list is January 8. Payments to chemists for the third quarter (90 per cent. of the accounts) amounted to 3,632l. 10s. 2d. The payments to sundry practitioners for dispensing are 1,521l. 10s. 6d. (1s. per insured person on dispensing list, less payments on account) and 1,844l. 15s. 6d. (1s. 6d. per insured person on dispensing list, less previous payments). The Drug Fund for the quarter amounted to 6,998l. 12s. 6d. for the 314,141 insured persons entitled to medical benefit. A letter was read from Mr. E. A. Holloway, resigning his membership of the Insurance Committee. The Commissioners are to be asked to appoint another pharmacist in his place at an early date. A ballot for places on the Pharmaceutical Committee appears to be unavoidable.

**Flintshire.**—The Pharmaceutical Joint Committees for the county met at Mold on November 12. Messrs. P. J. Ashfield (Rhyl), W. Topping (Flint), D. Hughes and Wynne Williams (Mold) being present. It was decided that no secret preparations should be prescribed or supplied, but proprietaries of published formulæ should be supplied when ordered, also serums and vaccines. Mr. Ashfield complained of the delay in paying chemists' accounts. It was agreed to press for payment of 90 per cent. of these on receipt, instead of 75 per cent. as at present. The clerk of the Insurance Committee is to be notified of a complaint regarding extravagant prescribing by a panel practitioner. The revised Tariff was unanimously adopted, with the exception of a copying-fee. The two medical men present would not agree to this without first consulting their colleagues. Eventually it was decided to leave the matter open until the meeting of the panel doctors on November 14. Messrs. P. J. Ashfield and D. Hughes attended this meeting, when the former informed the doctors that chemists were anxious to meet them as far as possible. He suggested that at the beginning of each new quarter fresh prescriptions should be written; and if there is any likelihood of a repeat, only the one prescription should be written on the form and only the repeat to be written on the repeat form. When the pharmacist had to make a copy of any prescription on a repeat form, there should be a copying-fee of one penny. To this suggestion the medical men unanimously agreed. The secretary of the Medical Committee suggested that all his *confrères* should write the date of the original prescription on every repeat form.

**Glamorgan.**—At a meeting of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees of the County of Glamorgan, held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on November 12 and 13, the following points of agreement were reached:

1. The tariff, as approved by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee for Wales, to be adopted for 1914; the use of the words "Rept. mist." to be abolished, as ordered by the Glamorgan Insurance Committee.
2. That a recommendation be sent to the central committee to the effect that silk and gut ligatures be incorporated in the tariff.
3. That the central authority be asked to notify all practitioners and pharmacists that secret and proprietary medicines be not ordered or dispensed.
4. That practitioners be permitted to prescribe crushed linseed and peptonising powders and tablets.



5. That in the matter of dispensing after usual shop hours, an extra fee of 4d. be allowed upon each prescription handed in between the hours of 10 P.M. and 8 A.M., and that the matter of dispensing upon half-holidays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays be subject to local arrangements.

It had been previously decided by the central authority that the minimum price of a prescription be one penny. Following upon a county meeting of pharmacists, the following were recommended for nomination upon the Pharmaceutical Committee: Messrs. Arnold (Carnarvon), Thomas (Gorseinon), Allen and Rees (Barry), Benjamin (Penarth), Arnott and Oswal Davies (Pontypridd), J. W. Richards (Tonypandy), Alfred Griffiths and G. I. Williams (Maesteg), T. Llewellyn (Ogmore Vale), and J. King Morgan (of Boots, Ltd., Barry).

**Great Yarmouth.**—A meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held at 156 King Street on November 13, the President (Mr. A. E. Richmond) in the chair. Five members and the Secretary were also present. Applications for support at the forthcoming election were read and adjourned till the December meeting. It was agreed to send one guinea to the Benevolent Fund. Messrs. A. E. Richmond, P. R. Hill, J. Shearman, H. Palmer, T. Woodcock, H. Goddard, F. Whitfield, and T. T. Richards were nominated for the Pharmaceutical Committee.

**Hampshire.**—After obtaining quotations for various brands of malt and cod-liver oil supplied under Sanatorium Benefit, the Insurance Committee has requested the Chemists' Committee to state on what terms they will supply the brands named.

**Leeds.**—At a meeting of the Leeds and district members of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug Store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd., on November 12, Messrs. W. Huntrods, Eskriett, Hutton, and Kirkman were recommended for nomination as members of the Pharmaceutical Committee (Insurance). At a meeting of the Council which followed, the President stated that the whole of the Society's work is up to date, and that a programme of future Parliamentary duties will be introduced at an early date. It was decided to hold a smoking-concert on December 10, at which the presentation to Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., will be made in recognition of his services in connection with the Insurance Act. Mr. F. S. Hankinson, 62 Brockley Rise, Honor Oak Park, was appointed Local Hon. Secretary for the London S.E. district.

**Liverpool.**—Panel chemists have received cheques equal to 95 per cent. of their account for the third quarter. Inquiries indicate a lull in Insurance dispensing, although the time of year would render a substantial increase probable. The fact that there are more nominations than vacancies on the new local Pharmaceutical Committee is deplored in some quarters, as it is felt that amity would be better than forcing a fight for seats at a time when the unqualified element is trying hard to get as much representation as possible.

**Manchester.**—Many chemists are undecided what course to follow in regard to signing agreements for another year's Insurance dispensing. The majority of the dissatisfied ones seem to be inclined to put their trust in their representatives to pull them through. The present system must cease, is the general consensus of opinion.

**Middlesex.**—The Middlesex Pharmacopoeia can be obtained post-free for 6d. from the Hon. Secretary of the local Medical Committee, 59 Abbotts Road, Southall, London, W.

**Newport (Mon.).**—The panel doctors have agreed to discontinue repeat prescriptions, and to chemists being paid a copying-fee of 1d. for all such prescriptions dispensed in the past.

**Oldbury.**—Mr. C. H. White and Mr. A. W. Gerrard have been appointed the chemists' representatives on the district Insurance Committee.

**Oldham.**—A whole 6d. per insured person, less 5 per cent. for possible errors, is to be available for payment of chemists' accounts for the third quarter.

**Sheffield.**—The names of Messrs. Wm. Beulah, district manager, and J. M. T. Reynolds, manager of their Sing Hill branch, were included in the list of nominations for the Pharmaceutical Committee at the request of Boots, Ltd. The Chairman of the Insurance Committee (Sir Wm. Clegg) was reported in the "Sheffield Independent" as having stated that 33,000l. had been paid on behalf of insured persons "to doctors and chemists, and these were the people who had caused all the trouble in working the Act." Sir William denies having coupled chemists with medical men, and says, so far as working the Act is concerned, the Insurance Committee has always had the support of the local Chemists' Association.

**Soke of Peterborough.**—The individual amounts paid for the past quarter to nine chemists on the panel range from 4s. 1d. to 50l. 3s. 10d. The total is 122l. 6s. 9d.

**Suffolk.**—A correspondent in East Suffolk sends us a letter from the clerk of the Insurance Committee, which came along with a cheque in payment of his account for Insurance supplies. This states:

Considerable delay has been caused in the preparation of these cheques as some of the chemists have failed to send in a statement of their accounts until very late—the last of the accounts were received this week. It is important that accounts should be rendered within the specified time—namely, seven days after the close of each quarter—and as all the accounts must be in my hands before cheques can be prepared, any delay on the part of the chemists in carrying out this rule causes considerable difficulty and loss of time in payment of sums on account.

Our subscriber tersely remarks: "As usual, the trouble of the grumbler comes from inside."—The West Suffolk Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees have agreed that emergency dressing be paid for at a flat rate of 1½d. per dressing and emergency medicines at the Tariff rates.

**Warwickshire.**—A meeting of the County Pharmacists' Association was held at the Masonic Rooms, Leamington, on November 13, when Mr. W. P. Whitehead, clerk to the County Insurance Committee, attended and explained the new Regulations. The Pharmaceutical Committee for the county of twelve members was appointed. It is reported that the arrangements for the new Tariff are working smoothly. There was in consequence little to discuss, and nothing to warrant the calling of another meeting in the immediate future.

**West Bromwich.**—At a meeting of the local Insurance Committee on November 19, the following list of proprietary medicines has been prepared which must not be supplied under Medical Benefit:

#### *Proprietary Brands.*

Analgesic Balm or Balsam, Asthma Powders, Chillum Paste, Cod Liver Oil or Petroleum Emulsions, Compound Syr. Hypophosph., Embrocations and Liniments, Glycero-Heroin, Glycero-Pepsin, Glycero-Papain, Lozenges and Ointments, Parrish's Chemical Food, Syrup of Figs, Syr. Byno-Hypophosph.

#### *Foods of all Kinds.*

All Medicinal Wines requiring a Wine Licence for sale thereof. Ammonol, Anesarcin Tablets, Antikamnia, Antiphlogistine, Anturio Bath Salts, Aspirin, Bay Rum, Bishop's Papezine, Capsolin (P. D. & Co.), Capsules Ergo-Apiol, Capsules Genosan, Clarke's Blood Mixture, Dioxigen, Eno's Fruit Salt, Fairchild's Preparations, except Peptonising Powders, Formamin, Glycerine Jujubes, Glycerin and B. C. Jujubes, Glyco-Thymoline, Guyucose, Hydrastine Tabloids (B. W. & Co.), Iodex, Iodipin, Jelloids, Jenner's Absorbent Loz., Kelpion, Kolynos, Kruschen Salts, Kutnow's Powder, Lamplough's Saline, Lin. Salicinat Co. (Dun-cann), Lotio. Crinalis Co. B.P.C., Magnum Bonum Jujubes, Marien-bad Tablets, Mennon's Powder, Oxygen, Paroleine (B. W. & Co.), Phenagin, Resinol Ointment and Soap, Roboleine, Rubber Adhesive Plaster, Sanatogen, Sanitas Oil, Styraol, Taylor's Cimolite, Thermogene, Thialion, Thyroidectin (P. D. & Co.), Urotropin, Vasogen Iodine, Vitafer.

Doctors have been paid 1,493l. 8s. 10d., being 5s. 6d. of the amount due in respect of 20,482 patients. Chemists received 447l. 10s.; the average price per prescription was 6.58d.

**West Ham.**—A meeting of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., on November 13. Mr. J. E. Evans (Vice-President) was in the chair. Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Mr. W. R. Barnes, and a vote of condolence with Mrs. Barnes was passed. A discussion then took place regarding the best method of securing proper representation in the Association of the Essex members, and finally a committee was appointed to prepare a scheme. The committee consists of Messrs. Gwinn, Kirkpatrick, Mercer, Desmond, Graham, and Fromow. The nominations for the Essex County Pharmaceutical Committee were as follows: Messrs. Brooks, Chrystal, England, Freeman, Foster, Graham, Goode, Gray, Harrison, Heywood, Matthews, Rundle, Seed, Slater, and Spencer. The list was approved, although it was pointed out that there was no company representative on it. The following were then nominated for the West Ham Committee: Messrs. Desmond, Evans, W. T. Johnson, C. A. Jones, Kirkpatrick, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Newman, Potter, and Soper. It was agreed to have printed a list of these nominations, and to send a copy to all pharmacists upon the West Ham panel and the Essex county panel. A whist-drive is to be arranged for an early date, and a sub-committee appointed to make the arrangements.

**West Riding (Yorks.).**—The Drug Fund is expected to meet all the chemists' claims in full, and the doctors will get most, if not all, of the floating sixpence. The Insurance Committee has approved and agreed to pay for the printing and distribution of the local Pharmacopoeia.



## FESTIVITIES.

### Presentation to Mr. Newsholme.

THE annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on November 13 at the Royal Victoria Hotel. The President of the Society (Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson), who was in the chair, read a letter from



[Photo. Elliott & Fry.]

MR. G. T. W. NEWSHOLME.

Sir Wm. Clegg, the Chairman of the Sheffield Insurance Committee, who was unable to attend, in which he thanked chemists for the great assistance they had rendered to the Committee in the working of the Act. After the Royal toasts had been honoured, the President said that the most interesting and important item of the evening was the presentation they were to make to Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme. He referred to the great esteem in which Mr. Newsholme is held not only in Sheffield, but throughout the pharmaceutical world. Mr. Jackson said there are three things that Mr. Newsholme has accom-

plished which stand out prominently. The first was the securing of a grant to the provincial pharmaceutical schools for education; it was through him that the Minor man secured representation on the Council, where formerly only Major men were eligible; and, thirdly, he was the initiator of the scheme of Divisional Secretaries. Mr. Jackson referred to Mr. Newsholme's long connection with the Sheffield Society, extending over thirty-six years, during which time he had filled all the various offices connected with the Society, including on several occasions the presidential chair. It was not until 1887, however, that he was elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and while he sat on it he had been Vice-President

musical honours. Mr. Newsholme, on rising to reply, was received with acclamation. He said that was one of the moments in life when it was difficult to find words to thank them for the kind things which had been said about him. He did not claim much of the praise for those things Mr. Jackson had credited him with, as without their good will and kindly feeling it would have been impossible for him to have done any of them. Mr. Newsholme referred to the time when he first went to Sheffield thirty-six years ago, and the years prior to them, and spoke of the little interest taken in the education of the young chemist in those days. It was in 1869 that examinations were first started under the Pharmacy Act, 1853, and he related his experience with his master on mentioning the examination to him, and the little encouragement to enter that he received. When he went to Sheffield in 1877 he immediately joined the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, and became an active worker and had remained one to the present day. He was always a strong organisation man; indeed, some said he was organisation mad; but if it had not been for their present system of organisation they would never have got from Parliament the things they had obtained. With reference to the question of education, he was proud to think of the position it held in the history of the Pharmaceutical Society. In his opinion it is the duty of every pharmacist first to do his duty to the profession, and in doing that duty the proper thing was for him to be a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. With reference to the National Insurance Act, he considered that the Society could take credit that the dispensing of medicines under the Act had been given to the pharmacist. In conclusion, he thanked them for their kindness in giving him the address and cheque, and said he knew they appreciated the work he had done. He hoped that for some time to come he would be able to give them his advice, and if he could be of any help his services were always at their disposal. The toast of

#### "THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY"

was proposed by Dr. C. Symes, Ph.C., who said he had been a member about fifty years and never regretted joining it. The President (Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C.) replied for the Society, and spoke of the high esteem in which Mr. Newsholme is held at Bloomsbury Square. As an example of the call upon the time of the members of the Council, he said that last month some of them sat for twelve and a half hours with only intervals for meals. The Society, he said, is the most democratic body in the world;



THE SHEFFIELD DINERS.

[Photo. W. H. Babington.]

for three years and also for three years President, being the first provincial man to occupy the presidential chair. Reference was also made to his long service as a Poor-law Guardian in Sheffield. In asking Mr. Newsholme's acceptance of an illuminated address and a cheque, Mr. Jackson expressed the hope that he would remain with them for many more years to help them with his advice and counsel. The toast of Mr. Newsholme's health was then drunk with

they could change the Council at any time if they are not satisfied with it. Mr. W. J. Ugrow Woolcock (Secretary), who also replied, said that the united way in which the various branches had responded to their call was magnificent and had excited the admiration of men in other professions. He did not think there is anything this Government or any other could do for pharmacy in the way of assistance in education which would not ultimately redound to the



health of the community in general. Mr. H. Antcliffe proposed the toast of "The National Health Insurance Committee," and said that up to the passing of the National Insurance Act and for the last seventy years dispensing had been in a very unsatisfactory way, particularly with regard to the industrial classes. In no other civilised country would they find dispensing done by the men who diagnosed the disease and granted the death certificate. One of the great objects of the Act is that every medical man should have a wider range of drugs without any extra cost. It had been said that chemists would not treat insured patients the same as private persons, but he stated as a fact that each person who came to a chemist would be treated the same, no matter whether he was an insured person or not, and the drugs used in connection with prescriptions under the Act would be no different from those used for other purposes. Councilor Neal, a member of the Sheffield Insurance Committee, in reply, said that their Committee had now taken its place as one of the Public Health bodies of the city, and he called upon the chemists to do their part in the work. In the past the medical profession had not been able, within the limits of their remuneration, to do what they would have wished in the way of prescribing for their working-class patients, but in the wide range of the Act in its schedule of drugs they could give to the poorer patients the advantage of pure medicaments. It was wise, he added, and in the

interests of the community that the medical profession and the pharmacists should be sufficiently remunerated so as to give a willing, whole-hearted, and enthusiastic service. The other toasts submitted were "The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society," proposed by Mr. M. H. Stiles, Ph.C., and responded to by the President (Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson); "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. Bernard Ellis, and replied to by Dr. R. Gordon; and "The Guests," proposed by Mr. J. Thompson Appleton, and replied to by the Town Clerk of Sheffield (Mr. W. E. Hart) and the Clerk to the Sheffield Board of Guardians (Mr. A. E. Booker). A musical programme was contributed to by Messrs. Healey, Harry Heath, and Harold Eardley. The accompanist was Mr. Arnold Bagshaw. The dinner was one of the largest held for some years.

#### Whist at Richmond.

THE first whist-drive of the season held by the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association at the "Pagoda," Richmond Hill, on November 19, attracted 115 members and friends. The following were the prize-winners: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. Poplewell, (2) Mrs. Ancrum, (3) Mrs. Procter, (4) Miss Palmer; special, Mrs. Whiting. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. Harrison, (2) Mr. Parrott, (3) Mrs. Pickering (playing gentleman), (4) Mr. King; special, Mr. Hesse. The evening's success was largely due to Messrs. A. Higgs, J.P., Percy Lloyd, and F. Harvey.

#### A Bovril Dinner.

THE Bovril Swimming Club held their annual dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, W., on November 15, when the prizes won during the swimming season were awarded to the successful competitors. Mr. G. Lawson Johnston was in the chair, and among those present were Sir James Crichton-Browne, Sir Cornthwaite Rason, Mr. B. Strauss, and Mr. W. E. Lawson Johnston. Sir James Crichton-Browne proposed the health of the Chairman, giving some interesting particulars of the origin of the Johnston family, which he claimed for Dumfriesshire. He referred also to the approaching marriage of Mr. Douglas Walker.

#### Hewlett's Annual Dinner.

THE staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., held their seventeenth annual dinner on November 15 at the Ship Hotel, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. The chair was taken by Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, and over sixty members of the staff were present. After the Royal toast had been

honoured, Mr. Hards proposed the toast of "The Firm," and Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, in replying, referred to the steady progress made during the past year, and mentioned the award of a Gold Medal at the International Congress of Medicine held in London. He also referred to the retirement of Mr. Allen. The musical programme which followed was of excellent quality. Miss Kitehingham and Miss Sapp gave songs and pianoforte solos, and other contributions were given by Messrs. Street, Pile, Chance, Burton, Dixon, and Howard. The committee and Mr. Gillard received a vote of thanks, and the health of the Chairman was drunk.

#### Fassett & Johnson's Bohemian Concert.

THE staff of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson held a Bohemian concert at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., on November 15. It was attended by the members of the staff and their friends to the number of 180. The chair was occupied by Mr. L. O. Johnson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson and Miss Madeline Johnson. Others present were Mr. R. R. Hunting (general manager), Mr. Ward (Angier Chemical Co.), Mr. Rowles (Neuralgylone Co.), and Mr. Pratt (To-Kalon, Ltd.). Mr. Johnson welcomed the staff and visitors, and Messrs. Ward, Rowles, and Pratt briefly replied. Towards the close of the evening Mr. Hunting proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnson, who responded briefly. The arrangements of the concert were carried out by Miss S. Atkins, Messrs. A. R. Smith, E. Smith, and H. M. Kennett, and among those who assisted were Miss Madeline Johnson and Mr. James Kift. The programme had on the outside cover a representation in sepia of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and was produced by Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co.

#### Bradford Dinner.

THE sixteenth annual dinner of the Bradford Pharmacists' Association was held at the Midland Railway Hotel on November 19, with Mr. Marmaduke Firth (President) in the chair. The large assembly of ladies and gentlemen included the Lord Mayor of Bradford (Alderman John Arnold) and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., and Mr. Edmund White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society). Messrs. F. P. Sargeant and J. H. Beacock (Leeds). Mr. Edmund White, in reply to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. F. E. Burdett, referred chiefly to the National Insurance Act. He urged all pharmacists to prove their worthiness of the recognition which has been accorded to them. The Pharmaceutical Society would not condone any derelictions of duty, and would regard them as offences against both the morality and the material interests of pharmacy. The equality of doctors and chemists on the new Sub-Committees would bring them into closer touch, and co-operation between them would settle many difficulties. A presentation was made to the President of a gold watch and chain and a handsome clock in recognition of his services to the Association.

#### Complimentary Dinner and Presentation.

THE staff of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, entertained Mr. Tom Ground to dinner on Saturday, November 15, at the Exchange Restaurant, on his retirement from the management of the sundries department (see *C. & D.*, November 15, index folio 726). About forty were present, the company including all the departmental and other managers (among them Mr. J. Tolmie, the new sundries manager) and a number of the travellers, including Messrs. H. Boucher, W. H. Fletcher, A. H. Haydon, F. G. Paley, J. D. Garner, and A. Everton. A letter was read from Sir Thomas Barclay (Chairman of the company), in which he expressed his regret at not being present, and stated how glad he was that the staff had resolved to honour Mr. Ground, with whom he had for so many years been associated as a friend and comrade. After dinner the company increased to about one hundred, and at this stage the Chairman (Mr. W. E. Hipkiss, Secretary of the company) presented Mr. Ground with some valuable works on ornithology on behalf of his fellow-workers. Messrs. W. Heal, H. Boucher, E. Paul, and J. V. Hurst spoke about their long and friendly association with Mr. Ground, who acknowledged the presentation in an interesting and reminiscent speech. Later in the evening Mr. Thomas Barclay (one of the directors) visited the party, and expressed in a most cordial manner his feelings towards the guest of the evening, adding that it is not only as a member of the staff he would miss Mr. Ground, but as a personal friend, for it is only by such close association as he had had with Mr. Ground that the real qualities of a colleague are discovered. A varied and interesting entertainment followed, songs, duets, etc., being given by the members of the staff, one of whom (Mr. Wiltshire) gave an excellent conjuring seance, and some part-songs were finely rendered by Southalls' Male Voice Choir.



## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**A New Digitalis Glucoside.**—Referring to the note in the *C. & D.*, November 8, index folio 715, the new glucoside which Windaus and Schneckenburger have isolated is from Merck's digitonin, not digitoxin as stated. Digitonin, it may be added, is now used in the quantitative estimation of cholesterin in fats.

**Eye-preserving Glass.**—Sir William Crookes communicated to the Royal Society on November 13 the results of a long research which he has been conducting for the purpose of producing a glass which would cut off the extreme heat rays that are so injurious to the eyes of glass-workers, who, in consequence of exposure to intense light and heat, are very liable to cataract. Some three hundred different glasses were made, and specimens examined by the radiometer method as to the heat rays cut off, in the spectrum apparatus to ascertain the upper limit of transmission of the ultra-violet rays, and in Chapman Jones's opacity meter to find the percentage of luminous rays transmitted, the colours being finally registered in a Lovibond's tintometer. The elements finally selected as likely to be worthy of further experimental work were cerium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, neodymium, nickel, praseodymium, and uranium. By certain combinations of these metals glasses were produced which cut off over 90 per cent. of heat radiation, were opaque to the ultra-violet rays, and sufficiently free from colour to be capable of use as spectacles. But Sir William has not been able to combine in one specimen of glass these three desiderata in the highest degree. The glass, which is a compromise of the three qualities, has been placed before a firm of glass manufacturers at St. Helens, but the workmen are unfavourable to the use of spectacles. It may be necessary, said Sir William, to pass a law to compel glass-workers to wear them.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Francis, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 5, 1913.)

- \* "DAWSON'S 'WALK WITH EASE' OINTMENT," 39 Baker Street, Liverpool, with portrait of applicant ("Walk with Ease" disclaimed); for an ointment (3). By W. Dawson, 39 Baker Street, Liverpool. 353,671.
- \* "CIGNOLIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 354,703.
- Device of leaf with words "DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS"; for pills (3). By Doan's Backache Kidney Pills Co., 8 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London. 354,909.
- \* "TRUQUALOID"; for all goods (3). By Truqual Chemists Pure Supplies Association, Ltd., 45 Dicconson Street, Wigan. 354,971.
- \* "MENTHAGENE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. A. Auger, 121 Manchester Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. 355,011.
- \* "WILFIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. Finch, 865 Romford Road, Manor Park, London, E. 355,195.
- Label device including Japanese fiddle, letters "S.S.C.," and words "SAMISEN" BRAND; for oil of peppermint (4). By Samuel Samuel & Co., Ltd., 27 Yamashito-cho, Yokohama, Japan. 354,752.
- \* "FLUXOGRAPH" in facsimile writing; for all goods (8). By the Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C. 350,345.
- \* "DECIMAL," for food-substances (42), goods (47), and perfumery, etc. (48); "DEVOTEE," for goods (47). By C. J. Weir, 10 Osborne Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 354,242/3/4, 354,240.
- \* "DIAMWHEAT"; for a food (42). By the British Diamalt Co., 11 and 13 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 354,318.
- \* "INKUM"; for animal food (42). By the Molassine Co., Ltd., Tunnel Avenue, East Greenwich. 355,108.
- \* "SNAPBENZ"; for goods (47 and 50). By Boof's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 354,845, 354,908.

- \* "LEOPARD," "PANTHER'S HEAD BRAND," and "MOWER," with pictures of same; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Hazlehurst & Sons, Ltd., 17 Highfield Street, Liverpool. 355,021/025/147.
- \* "LITTO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By L. T. Flittner, Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 354,292.
- \* "WANA-RANEE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Grossmith & Son, 29 Newgate Street, London, E.C. 355,056.
- \* "KRUXO"; for all goods (48). By J. Finlayson, 255 Main Street, Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. 355,218.
- Device with words "BULLDOG GRIP"; for liquid cement (50). By C. J. Fett, 4 Thavies Inn, London, E.C. 353,619.

## COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Friday, November 21.

*Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.* Address by Mr. W. B. Cowie, Ph.C., on "Pharmaceutical Education."

### Tuesday, November 25.

*Pharmaceutical Football Club.* Council Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 7.30 P.M. Smoking-concert. Tickets (2s. each) from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. T. W. Crosby and Mr. W. H. Gasson, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

### Wednesday, November 26.

*Institute of Chemistry.* Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, S.W., at 8 P.M. Mr. W. P. Dreyer will give the second lecture on "The Research Chemist in the Works."

*Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association.* St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. W. Lauzun-Brown on "London Healing Wells."

*Western Pharmacists' Association.* Alexandra Room, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 7 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. A. Latreille, 48 Baker Street, W., and Mr. R. E. Lowndsbrough, 35 Clifton Road, Maida Vale, W., not later than November 24.

*Liverpool Chemists' Association.* Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Open discussion on "Trade Topics."

*Manchester and Salford Chemists' Assistants' Association.* Clarion Café, Market Street, Manchester, at 8.15 P.M. Discussion on "The Working of the Shops Act," introduced by Mr. G. S. T. Livesey.

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.* 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Debate, in which the leaders will be Mr. J. A. Forrest and Mr. David Murray.

*Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.* Angel Hotel, at 3 P.M. Consideration of Insurance dispensing contracts.

### Thursday, November 27.

*Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy.* Fisher's Restaurant, Bath, at 8 P.M. Annual reunion. At 6 P.M. there will be a meeting of the Old Boys' Club at the College. Those intending to be present should communicate with the Hon. Secretary by November 24.

*Cheltenham and Gloucester Pharmacists' Association.* Plough Hotel, High Street, Cheltenham, at 8.45 P.M. Discussion upon "The Social Unrest of the Present Time," opened by Dr. J. H. Garrett.

*Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.* Star and Garter Hotel, at 7 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

*Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Association of Pharmacists.* 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth. Annual meeting.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association.* Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C., at 9 P.M. Mrs. F. A. Degen on "Publicity and the Progressive Chemist."

*London (S.E.) Pharmacists' Association.* Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. Bohemian concert. Tickets (1s. 6d. gentlemen, 1s. ladies) from Mr. E. G. Price, Hon. Secretary, 292 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

### Friday, November 28.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.* North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Evening meeting. Inaugural address by Professor Patrick Geddes on "Edinburgh Scientific Industries and their Possible Advancement."

*HULL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.*—The annual dinner will be held at the Grosvenor Hotel on December 11. Tickets (4s. each) from Mr. Walter Stanning, Hon. Secretary.

*LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.*—The annual smoking-concert in aid of the Benevolent Fund will be held on Wednesday, December 10, at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Lord Street, Liverpool. Messrs. Lord Gifford, Rowsell, and Woolcock have promised to attend.

*MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS.*—The first annual dinner will be held on December 3 in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from Mr. A. E. Bailey, Hon. Secretary, 64 High Street, Highgate.

*SOUTH-WEST LONDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.*—A whist-drive will be held at Slater's Restaurant, Victoria Street, on December 3, at 7 P.M. prompt. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. E. A. Atkins, Hon. Secretary, 71 East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.



## Customs and Excise.

*Statement regarding the yield of revenue from the Customs and Excise of Great Britain and Ireland during the year which ended on March 31, 1913, with some particulars of the articles in which the drug-trade is specially concerned.*

**THE** annual report of the Commissioners was issued on Monday, November 17. It shows net receipts of 33,517,000*l.* from Customs duties and 38,064,000*l.* from Excise duties, but they collected duties for other departments during the year, the total handled being 134,025,894*l.* We extract the principal items of the revenue according to the classes of substances dealt with :

**Beer.**—Imported, 64,345 standard barrels; net duty ... 27,439  
Home-made, 34,083,393 standard barrels; net duty ... 13,200,343

The home-made beer retained and used equals 25.8 gals. per head of population, against 29.6 gals. in 1904.

**Medicine Stamp Duty.**—England, 325,420*l.*; Scotland, 2,899*l.*; total ... 328,319

An increase of 462*l.* on the previous year: in England 39,849 licences were issued (one less than 1911-12), and in Scotland 3,269; total, 43,118 (15 less than the year before); revenue ... 10,780

**Spirits.**—Revenue from imported spirits ... 4,166,795  
Revenue from home-made spirits ... 18,432,492

"Spirits" is a term which covers many things. The imported which went into consumption in 1912-13 measured 5,450,097 proof gals., and the home 25,235,991 proof gals., together 30,736,088, which is equal to 0.67 proof gal. per head of population, compared with 1 proof gal. in 1904.

**Duty-free Spirits.**—Only 920 proof gals. of imported spirits was used for methylation, out of a total of 7,258,001 proof gals. Of the total, 4,793 198 proof gals. was for Industrial M.S. and 2 464,803 proof gals. for Mineralised M.S. The allowances paid to methylators on Industrial Spirit were 59,955*l.* The figures are slightly under those of the previous year.

The amount of Industrial M.S. issued to manufacturers was 2,990,870 proof gals., compared with 3,008,514 proof gals. in the previous year.

Pure spirit amounting to 719,098 proof gals. was issued duty-free to manufacturers and universities, etc. Of this 658,455 proof gals. was home-made, 55,975 was methylic alcohol, and 4,668 was other than methylic alcohol. Manufacturers used 712,222 proof gals., which was an increase on the year before.

The imported medicinal articles classed under spirits include the following receipts :

Chloral hydrate, at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. ... 1,747  
Chloroform, at 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb. ... 108  
Collodion, at 24*s.* 11*d.* per gal. ... 1  
Ether, aëtic, at 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb. ... 423  
" butyric, at 21*s.* 10*d.* per gal. ... 530  
" sulphuric, at 36*s.* 6*d.* per gal. ... 107  
Ethyl bromide, at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. ... 5  
" chloride, at 21*s.* 10*d.* per gal. ... 86  
" iodide, at 19*s.* per gal. ... 2

For home consumption 2,795 proof gals. of perfumed spirits in cask and 35,170 proof gals. of the same in bottles paid duty of ... 47,467

**Sugar.**—The imports of sugar amounted to 32,062,825 cwt.; molasses, 1,488,393 cwt.; glucose, 1,259,494 cwt.; saccharin, 1,069,279 oz.; and sugar in composite articles, 742,798 cwt.; duty paid ... 3,051,786

**Tea.**—The imports amounted to 295,707,419 lb. (Indian 166,144,151 lb., Ceylon 92,027,655 lb., China 9,357,143 lb., and other kinds 28,178,370 lb.); duty paid ... 6,151,879

**Tobacco.**—Entered for consumption, 92,913,652 lb.; duty paid ... 17,254,125

**Wines.**—Retained for home consumption, 11,167,472 gals.; duty paid ... 1,109,957

Of the total quantity, 2,670,730 gals. was in cask, 305,054 gals. was still wine in bottle, and 1,231,661 gals. sparkling wine in bottle.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 20.

**L**ITTLE activity can be reported in the drug and chemical markets, and the volume of business is said to be well below that usually experienced at this period of the year. Values of several products, where not supported by business, are difficult to give, this applying to cod-liver oil, American peppermint oil, and menthol. There are few changes to note. Ergot is the turn firmer both here and in Hamburg; quillaia remains dull, and ipecacuanha is in more inquiry at better rates. Sudan acacia-gums are easier on spot, and olibanum is steady. Mandrake has further advanced in U.S.A., from whence cheaper prices are cabled for peppermint oil, guarana, tolu and Canada balsams. Among essential oils an easy undertone prevails in star anise; white camphor oil is very scarce and dearer on spot. English dill is also higher; sandalwood oil is firmer, and chamomile oil is cheaper. In fixed oils, Belgian castor, Norwegian cod-liver, and apricot or peach kernel oils are easier. Linseed and cottonseed are firmer, and Cochin coconut 2*s.* lower. Quicksilver was advanced 5*s.* to-day. The principal movements have been as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor oil	Cottonseed	Ammonia sulphate	Balsam
Dill oil	Ergot oil	Apricot-kernel oil	Canada (c.i.f.)
Podophyllum-root (c.i.f.)	Ipecacuanha (Rio)	Cod-liver oil	Balsam tolu (c.i.f.)
Quicksilver (firsts)	Linseed oil	Gum acacia (Sudan)	Castor oil (Belg.)
	Opium (Turkey)		Chamomile oil
	Saffron		Coconut oil (Cochin)
	Sandalwood oil		Copper sulphate
	Turpentine		Lemon oil (c.i.f.)
			Shellac

### Cablegram.

**NEW YORK, November 19.**—Business in drugs is dull. Opium is the turn easier at \$5.65 for druggists' by single packages. Peppermint oil in tins is easier by 5*c.* at \$3.55. Guarana has been reduced to \$2.50, and hydrastis is steady at \$4.90. Podophyllum-root (mandrake) has advanced to 8*c.* per lb., and balsam tolu is 5*c.* easier at 55*c.* Canada balsam is lower at \$9.25 per American gallon, and Cartagena ipecacuanha is quiet at \$1.75 per lb.

### London Markets.

**ALCOHOL.**—The quotations for next year's contract business in British spirit are expected to be available at the end of the month, as the result of a meeting to be held next week.

**ANISE.**—Russian is quoted at from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.* per cwt., and Spanish at from 34*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* on the spot.

**ANISE OIL, STAR.**—"Red Ship" brand on the spot is selling at from 6*s.* 5*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*, and to arrive 5*s.* 5½*d.* c.i.f. is still quoted.

**APRICOT-KERNEL OIL** is offered at rather easier prices owing to larger arrivals of raw material, from 10½*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. net being quoted.

**ARSENIC.**—In slightly better demand, the quotation for ton lots of best white Cornish powder being 14*l.* in barrels and 15*l.* in kegs.

**ASAETIDA.**—About 150 cases have been sold this week, at prices ranging from 40*s.* for inferior stuff up to 95*s.* for very good almondy and pinky block, part loose.

**BERGAMOT OIL.**—A Catania advice dated November 12 reports that prices for prompt are stationary but firm. The stock to be carried over into the new season is estimated at about 45,000 lb. The new crop, it is expected, will be one-tenth larger than the last production. Notwithstanding this fact, however, producers firmly maintain their limits, and it seems probable that prices will be maintained.

**CAMPHOR OIL.**—White essential is scarce and difficult to buy, there being no offers from Japan; on the spot a limited quantity is offered at 55*s.*

In a British consular report on the trade of the island of Formosa for 1912, just issued, it is stated that there was a considerable decrease in both production and export of camphor oil during 1912. The former was, however, about 2,650,000 lb. greater than the export; a large part of the difference was presumably remanufactured to assist in making up the deficiency of the camphor production. The whole of the export of the oil went to Japan, the amount being 4,475,906 lb., valued at 159,401*l.*, as compared with 6,934,445 lb., valued at 235,585*l.*, in 1911, and 7,835,519 lb., valued at 206,449*l.*, in 1910.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Belgian make is 10*s.* per ton easier at 25*l.* 5*s.* for first pressing for prompt and forward delivery f.o.b. Antwerp. Hull make is quoted 26*l.* for first pressing, 26*l.* 5*s.* for January-June, and 26*l.* 10*s.* for July-December delivery; pharmaceutical quality is 28*l.* 10*s.*, and oil in tins in cases 50*s.* per ton extra, delivered free on wharf London. The value of good seconds Calcutta is nominal in Liverpool in the absence of supplies.

**CASTORUM.**—The annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Co. will be held at the London Commercial Sale Rooms on Wednesday, December 10. Up to the present about 2,000 lb. has been declared for sale, also 550 lb. of Oregon castorum; being about 300 lb. and 725 lb. less respectively than the quantities offered a year ago.

**CHIRETTA** of fair quality is selling at 4½*d.* per lb. on spot.

**CINNAMON.**—At auction 15 bags coarse Ceylon chips sold at 2¼*d.*, and dark at 1¾*d.*; private market is quiet, with sellers of Ceylon for December-January shipment at 1*s.* 0¼*d.* c.i.f.

**CITRIC ACID** remains unchanged at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb., business in the absence of adequate supplies being negligible.

**CLOVE OIL.**—For delivery in January next, English distillers offer at several pence below their current rates, of from 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.*

**CLOVES.**—Nothing offered at auction. Privately Zanzibar are firm at 6½*d.* for old crop, and new at 6*d.* to 6¼*d.* To arrive, the business includes October-December shipment at 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.*, and January-March 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* c.i.f.; for June-August delivery business has been done at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* to 6¾*d.*

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 17 that the quotation for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil continues nominal at 85*s.* 6*d.* per barrel c.i.f. terms, the tendency still being downwards. Agents' quotations on the London market are from 85*s.* to 90*s.* c.i.f., but are unsupported by business.

**CODEINE.**—The makers' price for 175-oz. contracts of the pure alkaloid is 11*s.* 1*d.* per oz., with second-hands offering at from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 7*d.*

**COPPER SULPHATE** is about 10*s.* per ton cheaper, the closing quotation for the usual Liverpool brands being from 22*l.* 10*s.* to 23*l.*

**CUBEBS.**—Business is reported to have been done in fair quality at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.; good clean berries are held for 7*l.* 15*s.*

**DILL OIL** shows a substantial advance owing to practical failure of the crop. English is now quoted by distillers at 15*s.* 6*d.*, and that distilled from E.I. fruit at 13*s.*

**ERGOT** has a firmer tendency, sellers asking 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* for Russian on spot; for prompt shipment from

Russia 1*s.* 11*d.* c.i.f. is quoted. Spanish is offered at 2*s.* 7*d.* c.i.f. on spot.

**GALLS.**—The exports from Baghdad during 1912 were 17,290 bags (61,303*l.*), against 12,310 bags (49,240*l.*) in 1911 and 7,070 bags (33,179*l.*) in 1910. The 1912 crop was average in quantity, but quality was inferior, there being a larger proportion than usual of whites and greens in mixed parcels received from Mosul. Germany took nearly one-half of the exports, there being a good demand for whites at Hamburg, and the United Kingdom about one-quarter; the remainder went to India, France, the U.S.A., the Netherlands, Egypt, and Levant ports.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Sudan sorts are rather easier, spot offering at from 32*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.* for fair half-hard, and to arrive from Khartoum the value is 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f. East Indian gums are quiet, No. 1 Ghatti offering at 29*s.* c.i.f., and No. 2 at 18*s.* c.i.f. to arrive. High prices are asked for brown Barbary gum, which is scarce and wanted. Senegal is unaltered, with sellers of the usual Bas de Fleuve quality at 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux.

**IPECACUANHA** has shown rather better demand between the auctions at from 8*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* for Matto Grosso.

**LEMON OIL.**—Spot holders are maintaining their previous figures, and in several instances 13*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* is quoted for finest; on the other hand equal quality landing in about a week or ten days is available at 12*s.* New crop for January-March shipment is quoted at from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 11*s.* c.i.f.

A Catania report dated November 12 states that the demand for prompt oil has continued very small, and prices have declined, notwithstanding insignificant stocks. A few coppers of new are now coming to market, but citral-content, as is usual with November pressings, is low. Oil with good citral-content will not be produced until December. The export demand for new crop being small until a few days ago, prices declined, and the tendency was weak. Since then there has been better inquiry from abroad, principally from the U.S.A., and simultaneously with this the Società Derivati di Acireale, whose principal shareholders are large lemon-orchard proprietors, has appeared as buyer on speculation. This has caused a better tone to prevail.

A Palermo advice dated November 15 states that the spot market remains lifeless, both buyers and sellers holding aloof, the latter having resigned themselves to the necessity of waiting for better conditions before being able to clear the small lots of old crop they have on hand. Prices for new crop remain entirely unaltered, trade being very restricted. The dry weather of the past few weeks is retarding the development of the fruit, and while it was expected the pressing season would begin much earlier than usual on account of the prices ruling for oil, it has so far been impossible to commence pressing. The tendency, therefore, is uncertain, as according to rumours the Co-operative Society of Growers appears to be determined to check the easy tendency. Guaranteed pure new crop is quoted without engagement at 10*s.* 0½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

**LYCOPodium** is firm at 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. for treble-sifted quality.

**MENTHOL** is very flat. In combination with oil, business has been done for December-January shipment at 13*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f.; January-March shipment of Kobayashi and (or) Suzuki is offered at 9*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. Spot is obtainable at 12*s.* 9*d.*

**NUTMEGS.**—At auction 16 packages West Indian 38 to 37 to the lb. were bought in at 6*d.*; of 36 boxes Singapore, nine defective sold at 5¾*d.*; sound (80 to the lb.) were bought in at 8*d.* Privately Singapore 80's are quoted 6¾*d.*, and 110's at 6¼*d.* c.i.f. for December-January shipment.

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Linsced* closes 6*d.* per cwt. dearer on the week at 22*s.* 9*d.* in pipes and 23*s.* 1½*d.* in barrels. *Cochin Coconut* is 2*s.* cheaper on spot at 58*s.*, Ceylon being unaltered at 48*s.* *Rape* is quiet at 28*s.* 3*d.* on spot for ordinary brown crude, and at 30*s.* 6*d.* for English refined in casks. *Cottonseed* is firmer by 3*d.*, crude offering at 31*s.*, ordinary pale refined 31*s.* 6*d.*, and sweet refined at 35*s.* *Petroleum* is unaltered at 8½*d.* for ordinary refined American, 9½*d.* for water-white, and 8¾*d.* for Russian. *China Wood oil* is quoted at 30*s.* 6*d.* spot London. *Lagos Palm* at 36*s.* spot and 34*s.* 9*d.* to 35*s.* in Liverpool.



OLIBANUM is steady, with sales of fair pale drop at 47s. 6d., and middling at 35s.; the value of siftings is 21s.

OPIMUM.—The primary markets report by cable that a considerable business has been done, and that it is difficult to get offers. For the usual 11 per cent. manufacturing quality 12s. 3d. c.i.f. is asked, being fully 3d. better than the previous quotations. The spot values are from 14s. to 14s. 6d. Holders of Persian on spot are rather more willing to meet the market, with 9 per cent. test offering at 19s. per lb.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 7 that the sales this week on the Smyrna market amount to 73 cases of all manufacturing descriptions, and at prices ranging from 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. as to quality and selection. Rain is much needed in the growing districts, and although up-country in one or two districts a little rain has fallen this week, still a general downpour is necessary to bring again a slight weakness and probably a decline to 11s. 6d. for 11-per-cent. manufacturing druggists'. If, however, next week passes without rain, speculation will continue, and prices are certain to be advanced to 13s. 6d. for 11-per-cent. Of the 73 cases which changed hands this week 16 are for account of Interior and local speculators. The arrivals in Smyrna are 3,657 cases, against 1,823 at same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on November 15 that the sales of the week amount to 19 cases druggists' at from 160 pirs. to 178.50 pirs., 24 cases "softs" at from 207 pirs. to 209 pirs., 20 cases Hadjikeuy firsts at 280 pirs., and five Malatias at 220 pirs. to 225 pirs. per oke. Prices continue to be maintained. There are few sellers on the market, and with Smyrna showing rather more activity some orders were not able to be executed. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 2,736 cases, against 2,041 cases, and the stocks to 1,570 cases, against 1,066 cases.

In his annual report on the trade of Baghdad during 1912, the British Consul states that the market opened at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  per chest of 140.63 lb., but rose to 150 $\frac{1}{2}$  in consequence of a brisk demand from India, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and exporters made fair profits. Almost the whole of the opium exported was shipped to India (for the Far East), but Egypt took a few chests and the United Kingdom a still smaller number. The exports from Baghdad during 1912 were 651 cases (94,800 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 1911, 614 cases (92,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); and 1910, 887 cases (81,256 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

ORANGE OIL.—A Catania report dated November 12 states that the production of *sweet* is estimated to be about the same as last year. The pressing of the new oil is now in full swing, and with increasing offerings, prices have receded. Several sales are reported, and export demand is also becoming more active. The market is stationary and does not appear likely to go lower. The new crop is estimated at about 75 per cent. of the last. Little is offered, while so far inquiry has been small.

A Palermo advice dated November 15 states that "it appears that the downward movement has been exaggerated during the past few weeks by the interests of local blank sellers, who had contracted forward for fairly large parcels, and who tried to bring down the level of the market. Having succeeded in this, they are playing the contrary game. In fact, the parcels which had been offering so freely and so repeatedly have suddenly disappeared, and all the oil that is being produced appears to be used to fill previous engagements. For new business sellers became very reserved, and ask higher prices than those ruling the previous week. Whether this will hold or not depends entirely on the demand from abroad, which, however, has not so far been influenced by the firmer tone locally." [In regard to orange oil, we may add that little is sold in the Palermo market, and even the Palermo houses recognise that their oil is inferior to the Calabrian oil.]

PEPPER.—At auction no black offered; privately 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is quoted for Singapore. Arrival market is steady but quiet, the sales including November-December shipment at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f., and Lampong at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for January-March and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for April-June shipment. At auction 126 bags Singapore sold without reserve at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for dull brownish. Privately, sellers quote fair Singapore at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and fair Muntok at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Arrival market is quiet, sellers of near shipment Singapore quoting 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and January-March 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; the sales include Muntok for November-January at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Although a slightly easier market is cabled from New York, prices here are practically unchanged for American tin oil, best brands of which offer

at 15s. net, and for H.G.H. 17s. 9d., London terms, is quoted.

QUICKSILVER.—The leading importers' price was advanced 5s. per bottle to-day (Thursday) to 7l. 10s., the second-hand quotation at the close (4 P.M.) being unchanged at 7l. 1s.

QUILLATA is dull, with new crop offering in Liverpool at 28l. 10s. per ton c.i.f.

QUININE remains dull, but second-hand holders still maintain their prices for German sulphate at 11d. for the usual brands, makers quoting 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

SAFFRON.—The recent range of lower prices prevailing for the new Spanish crop has now given place to a firmer tone, growers holding out for an advance of 1s. to 2s. per lb. On the spot from 40s. to 42s. per lb. net is quoted as to quality. It is not yet possible to judge the extent of the new crop, but it is conceded that it will exceed last year's. We report elsewhere in this issue an interesting legal case affecting the sale of a parcel of saffron adulterated with saltpetre and borax to the extent of 40 per cent.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—The result of the first of the series of Mysore sandalwood auctions now in progress is that an advance of 10 per cent. has been paid, over the highest prices realised last year. If this advance should be maintained during the remainder of the auctions, as is not unlikely, then higher prices for sandalwood oil will prevail. In anticipation of these auctions the value of oil had been tending downwards of late, and at the moment finest English, drawn from E.I. wood, is quoted 21s. per lb.; but, if the Mysore auction prices should be sustained, then from 23s. to 24s. would be nearer the values.

SHELLAC is cheaper, and with business of narrow dimensions, the standard TN Orange quality is offering at 87s. spot, a reduction of about 2s. since last; AC Garnet is quoted 89s. and GAL 83s. To arrive, December-January shipment of TN is quoted 88s. and AC Garnet for November-December shipment at 89s. Futures are also lower on balance, the sales including December delivery at 89s. to 87s., March 92s. to 90s. to 91s., and May 95s. to 91s. 6d.

TRAGACANTH.—A steady business is being done at firm rates.

TURPENTINE has shown more activity, and has appreciated 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the week, American closing at 32s. 6d. and December 32s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with good sales forward at a substantial premium.

WAX, BEES'.—The sales include 52 packages Sierra Leone at 7l. 15s. per cwt.

### Manchester Chemical Market.

November 18.

There is no great change to note in heavy chemicals, and it is evident that some holding-off is taking place in the way of contracting, and, owing to the uncertainty of the forward position, it is just possible that in the unsettled state of the labour market there will be little change in prices already fixed; but it is noteworthy there are outside offers of bleaching-powder at under official rates. Current prices for contracts are still 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 5s. per ton, f.o.r. in softwood casks; 70-per-cent. caustic soda is quoted 9l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 12s. 6d. per ton f.o.r.; and 58-per-cent. ammonia alkali, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. per ton in bags f.o.r. Soda crystals show little change at 42s. 6d. to 45s.; salt-cake is about 40s. per ton; acetic acid, 60 per cent., 19l. per ton. Sulphate of copper has shown little change during the week, and although ingot copper registers lower figures, there is very little change to record on the week. White powdered arsenic is weak at from 12l. 15s. to 13l. per ton. Calcium chloride is in better inquiry at from 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton. Bicarbonate of soda in poor request at 5l. per ton f.o.r. at works. Crystal carbonate quiet at 6l. 5s. per ton; borax dull; lump is quoted at 17l. 10s.; chlorate of potash steady at late rates; sulphur steady, flowers 8l. 15s. in 2-cwt. bags; roll, 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. in 3-cwt. barrels; rock, 5l. 15s., in 3-cwt. bags, f.o.r. Coal-tar products in quiet inquiry. Sulphate of ammonia is 12l. 15s. per ton f.o.r. Manchester.

### Heavy Chemicals.

The heavy-chemical market is rather on the quiet side, but nevertheless there is a steady booking on both prompt



and forward account. As a matter of fact, buyers find that sellers mostly hold firm to their quotations where advances are asked, and rightly conclude that same will have to be paid whether they book now or wait until later on.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—In this department most of the principal contracts have already been entered, either at this year's contract rates or very slightly under. For prompt there is a fair general demand.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** continues a quiet market, and quotations show a slight decline at all ports. Present nearest figures: London terms, 25 per cent prompt, 12*l*. 5*s*.; Leith, 13*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*.; Liverpool, 13*l*.; and Hull, 12*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. Manufacturers continue to ask from 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. advance for next year, but it would appear that dealers are willing to do business at somewhat less. No business of moment, however, seems to be actually passing.

**ALUMINA PRODUCTS.**—Demand on both miscellaneous and contract account is a fair average. Prices generally are firm, and higher figures are mostly being asked and paid for next year's contracts as compared with this year. Present figures: Crystal alum, lump, 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; and ground, 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 7*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton, on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities, practically free of iron, 5*l*. to 5*l*. 10*s*. per ton for ordinary strength in casks, with usual allowances for loose slabs and customary extras for higher concentrations. Alumino ferric, 52*s*. 6*d*. to 60*s*., and aluminous cake, 52*s*. 6*d*. to 60*s*. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength  $Al_2O_3$ , 12*l*. 10*s*. to 13*l*. 10*s*. per ton free on rails in casks. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength  $Al_2O_3$ , 27*s*. 6*d*. to 30*s*. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 30*s*. to 32*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Dried pulp lump hydrate of alumina, about 50 per cent.  $Al_2O_3$ , 35*l*. to 36*l*., and ground, 37*l*. 10*s*. to 38*l*. 10*s*. per ton.

### Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

**CAMPHOR** is quiet and without business. Japanese refined, in 2½-lb. slabs for shipment, is offered at m.315 and spot ware at m.325 per 100 kilos.

**CEVADILLA.**—At the lower prices this drug is arousing more interest, and a considerable business in spot has been done at m.97.50 to m.100 per 100 kilos.

**CONDURANGO** is firmer in consequence of a total lack of offers for shipment. The present price for spot (Hamburg) is m.70 to m.72.50 per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT**, in consequence of increased demand, is somewhat firmer, especially for spot (Hamburg). For Spanish m.5.50 is quoted, and for Russian m.4.30 per kilo, net cash at warehouse has been paid.

**LIG. AMMON. CAUSTIC** is practically 10 per cent. cheaper, this being caused by the large quantities placed at the disposal of consumers. Technically pure quality (0.910) can be obtained to-day at m.33.

**QUILLAJA** is practically without change and without demand. Whole is arriving in but small quantities, and in cut, even at the present low prices, there is but slight demand.

**SENEGA** has been in better demand lately. Spot (Hamburg) is quoted at m.650 and shipment at m.625 per 100 kilos.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—Demand for Angostura is quite at a standstill, and it ought to be possible to buy spot at m.14.50 with a firm order in hand. Surinam is quoted at m.9 and Para at from m.5 to m.6, according to quality.

**WAX (CARNAUBA)** is rather better, and more confidence prevails, especially as the cheap offers have ceased. For shipment also there are no offers. On spot (Hamburg) sandy grey is quoted m.300 and fatty grey m.278 per 100 kilos. net. For medium yellow, which is very scarce, m.360 to m.380 is asked, according to quality, and for light fatty grey in 325 to m.330 per 100 kilos.

### Bolivian Bismuth Production.

At the annual meeting of the Aramayo Francke Mines, Ltd., held in London on November 12, it was stated that the production of crude bismuth during 1912 was 26.13 tons larger than the previous year. The sales of bismuth showed a slight reduction, equivalent to 3.698*l*., while the price was maintained unchanged. The bismuth-mines of Espiritu, in Santa Barbara, are gradually being opened out to provide ores to Quechisla when the condensing plant is complete. A gradual increase in the production of both bismuth and tin is expected in the future.

### Japanese Camphor.

The production of camphor in Japan is the subject of a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is supplementary to the information regarding the Formosan industry given in our issue of November 1 (index

folio 680). The Bureau states that for some years it has been the policy of the Kumamoto branch of the Imperial Camphor Monopoly Bureau to encourage the refining of camphor, even at the expense of the permanent good of the industry in Kyushu Island. This encouragement took the form of bounties paid for the refinement of certain quantities of camphor. Now, owing to a fear that a too great quantity of camphor on the market will cause a fall in price, these bounties have been withdrawn. On the other hand, the Imperial Forestry Bureau has recently been encouraging the growth of camphor-trees in order to bring the production of raw material up to the demand for it. Under the direction of the Forestry Bureau each prefectural government in Kyushu has been cultivating model camphor-forests, and private individuals have greatly increased the number of trees on their estates. The number of camphor-trees in Kyushu is over 500,000, while the area devoted to their cultivation is more than 60,000 acres. Up to the present time all refined camphor has been made at the sacrifice of the trees, but recent experiments, using only the leaves and twigs, have been remarkably successful. As a result, the trees will no longer be felled, and as they grow larger the value of camphor-forests will increase year by year. Hitherto, owing to the cost of transporting the logs, the camphor-grower has had to maintain an expensive refining plant near his grove; but with the new method, refineries can be established at transportation centres throughout Japan, and one of the great expenses in the production of camphor—duplication of refining plants—will be eliminated. Under the new system it will be possible for the grower to ship his leaves and twigs to the central refiner, who will either buy the raw material for his own use, or refine the raw material for a set price, returning the finished product to the grower, who will find his own market. It is hoped that, with the extensive forests that are growing up throughout Kyushu, and with this new method of refining perfected, the camphor industry of Kyushu, and of all Japan, will show a great increase in the next few years.

The following in regard to a proposed camphor trust is from a London financial contemporary, and is given under all reserve, as the information is evidently inspired: "The scheme to form a world camphor trust, initiated by various Kobe firms interested, has obtained, according to the 'Japan Chronicle,' some support from dealers in Europe, who have accepted the terms proposed by their Japanese *confères*, but an agreement has not yet been concluded with the American dealers in regard to the supply to be allotted to the United States. The 'Osaka Mainichi' states that, as a result of the competition between American and European dealers, the camphor market is going down, and American dealers find themselves in a very trying position. For this reason they are privately inclined to support the scheme, and are only making some show of opposition in the hope of obtaining better terms. It is expected that a compromise will be shortly made, and the trust will come into existence."

### Sarcocolla.

Mr. David Hooper, in a pamphlet recently issued, describes in detail the history, description, properties, and uses of this Eastern drug. The modern use of sarcocolla in Turkey and Persia, as is fairly well known, is for adulterating opium, and we have had inquiries for the drug from Turkey for that purpose. Mr. Hooper says that there is no secret regarding the admixture of opium with sarcocolla; in fact, it appears to be a recognised ingredient. Opium for home consumption in Persia is prepared by mixing some 20 per cent. of other ingredients with "Schire" opium boiled down to five-sixths of its original quantity. The principal ingredients used are sarcocolla, or an extract from dried poppies, or the seed of the wild rue. The mixture is slowly boiled and constantly stirred, and made into stieks known as Teriak-i-lub. It is many years ago since sarcocolla was seen on the London market. Daniel Hanbury in 1870 made a note to the effect that sarcocolla was offered for sale as mastich in London. The gum is imported into Bombay from Bushire (Persian Gulf) in bags of 2 cwt. Dr. Dymock observed that from twelve to twenty bags could be seen in a single warehouse.

**AMERICAN POTASSIUM CHLORATE.**—The "New York Commercial," under date of November 8, reports that potassium chlorate has been lowered to a basis of 9 to 9½ cents for crystals and 9½ to 9½ cents for powder. The decline was in the nature of an adjustment of prices to the lowering of the import duty by ½ per cent. on the soda and 1½ per cent. on the potash to a basis of ½ cent per lb. for both. First-hands have announced a further reduction effective from January 1 next of 1 cent per lb. from present prices. The following quotations were made for earload lots f.o.b. Niagara: Rumford, crystals 8¼ cents, powdered 8½ cents.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

#### Rep. Mist.

SIR,—We thought the arrangements we have made with the local medical men might be of service to the craft, and therefore venture to send them. Having found after the first three months' working the Act what a lot of trouble Rep. mist. involved, we asked the doctors to meet us on the matter, at which meeting the following resolutions were passed :

(1) A fresh prescription should be given at the beginning of each month.

This gives us the opportunity of collecting the original and repeats for the month and putting in order for the quarter's account. We found that they frequently prescribed mixture and pills or mixture and ointment, etc., then "Rep. mist." only. This necessitated writing out the mixture in full on the repeat form. Hence the two following resolutions :

(2) No two prescriptions to be written on one form.

(3) Any addition or deletion from the original prescription constitutes a fresh prescription and must be written in full.

These two obviate any difference in price between original and repeat, and saves all filling in. Our Sunday duty is from 6 to 6.30 P.M. and per rota, the doctors agreeing to write all prescriptions in full each Sunday. A card is printed each quarter stating the chemist to be open on each Sunday, and one is displayed in all surgeries and pharmacies.

Yours truly,

G. COPE,

Hon. Secretary Leek Chemists' Association.

#### Methylated Bay-rum.

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *C. & D.* (October 11) you gave a formula for an industrial spirit bay-rum, stating at the same time that you believed it would satisfy the Excise authorities. When I saw the formula I had just received a note from the Customs House asking me to amend my formula for the same preparation. I at once sent yours, and to-day have received a reply, viz. :

"With reference to your application of 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to inform you that the authority granted to you by letter of the 10th November, 1911, has been extended to cover the use of industrial methylated spirit in making bay-rum according to the amended formula submitted.

This indulgence is granted subject to the general conditions governing the use of the spirit (a copy of which is enclosed herewith), and to the further condition that the extract of quassia employed is the solid extract."

The authority referred to is use of industrial spirit in making liquid soap. I thought it might interest you to know result of my application.—Faithfully yours,

Petersfield.

A. GOVAN REID.

#### Poor-law and Pharmaceutical Dispensing.

SIR,—Mr. Trayner has apparently not carefully read the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or he would not so completely depend on the well-worn argument of the "open shop." In Section 1 of that Act, after stating "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop" for, etc., or use the title "Dispensing Chemist," the marginal note also distinctly divides the selling, or compounding, or assuming the title; and he must be qualified and registered. Section 3 also, after describing the chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act, concludes,

"and also of all such persons as may be registered under the Act," clearly showing that there are other persons than those who keep "open shop" who may be registered as Dispensing Chemists and use the title. It must be remembered that at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act public institutions were in a very different position from those of the present day. In this one, for instance, there were then 700 or 800 patients, two physicians, and two apothecaries whose duty was to act under the direction of the physicians dispensing their medicines, but they could not of themselves order medicines without the consent of the physicians. There are now seven medical officers and no apothecary. At the present time it is commonly recognised that the dispensary of a public institution is the working-man's pharmacy, and although no money passes over the counter at the time of supplying the medicine—and how few, indeed, but contain one or more items of scheduled poisons—the corresponding amount has been or will be paid, as the charge for maintenance includes medical treatment and medicine. At this institution there are some 3,000 persons who can obtain medicine from the dispensary, and although it is solely for persons connected with the institution, is it not as much an "open shop" as one where perhaps one-tenth of the number are compelled to patronise a panel chemist? Again, the Pharmacy Acts in many places emphatically state that they are in the "interests of the public safety," and surely that implies that all possible means should be adopted to ensure that the most efficient service is rendered. As to my own position, on which Mr. Trayner seems to cast some doubts, I may inform him that the governing body—which, as he well knows, is the most democratic extant—has specially ordered that at its many institutions a dispensing chemist holding the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification shall be appointed. As I have held my position some twenty-six years, it may safely be assumed that the engagement is fairly satisfactory.

Yours truly,

Colney Hatch Asylum Dispensary.

R. WELFORD.

#### Insurance Medical Benefit and Drug-stores.

SIR,—It is now nearly twelve months since the Insurance Act Medical Benefit came into force, and perhaps it may be of some interest to "Xrayser II.," and registered chemists who have gone on the panel, to hear how the average drug-store proprietor has fared during the time the Act has been in operation. I was more than apprehensive twelve months ago, and anticipated a great falling-off in my business returns when the Act was in full operation. My concern arose under three heads : (1) The public would be able to differentiate between the qualified and the unqualified; (2) not being on the panel to dispense prescriptions, my customers would be compelled to go elsewhere; (3) several doctors, who were more than friendly, would have to withdraw their support and, further, explain to their patients that I could not dispense medicines. As to the first, I soon discovered that the public did not care two straws whether I was qualified or unqualified; they presented (my customers) about half-a-dozen prescriptions per day. I just explained that I was not on the panel, and recommended them to take their scripts to my neighbour (a qualified chemist), and assured them that he was an exceedingly nice man and they would receive every attention. In not a few cases my customers ordered their usual drugs and sundries, and requested me to have them ready when they returned from my neighbouring chemist, after having their prescription dispensed. After a few weeks the number of prescriptions gradually became less, and finally they practically ceased, but I frankly confess that occasionally I had some awkward questions to answer from some of my customers. As to the second point, the effect on my business in consequence of customers going elsewhere. In the field of nature there are compensating laws. Bates tells how he watched pieces of porous pumice-stone floating on the Amazon, which had drifted down from the distant volcanoes of the Andes and were being carried to the Atlantic. He believed that these fragments of lava, borne by ocean currents, transported in the particles of earth lodged in their cavities seeds and plants destined to bloom on distant shores. Thus the destructive becomes the constructive. I am inclined to think that not a few

registered chemists looked upon the Insurance measure as a veritable volcano to the great army of the unregistered, and after a few months' working of the Act they would be reduced to ashes. Let us examine the results of this mighty upheaval in drug-store territory. (1) Their shops are still standing; (2) business is flourishing; and (3) the proprietors are very much alive. It is true in one or two instances cracks have been discovered in the foundations; the owners became alarmed, and took advantage of the scarcity of assistants and the high salaries offered, and no one can blame them for so doing. It is my firm belief that the Insurance Act is another step in the direction of a second order of chemists, which ultimately will be recognised by the State and will have a definite and permanent place in pharmacy, perhaps much sooner than many of us realise. In regard to the third head, it has been my good fortune for many years to be on friendly terms with local medical men. It has been their custom to send many of their patients to my pharmacy, and as a matter of fact my returns have been considerably lifted in consequence; further, my prestige has gone up in proportion. "What effect has the Insurance Act made with my medical friends?" I frankly confess it has made a considerable difference. The doctors no longer dispense; they have lost interest in their patients; and, owing to the fact that I cannot make up their prescriptions, they have very reluctantly been compelled to abstain from recommending me to their patients. It is true some of the doctors put all in my way that lies in their power. If I may refer again to the compensating laws, I find that at certain hours (surgery hours) I get quite a rush. I can only account for it on the ground that the panel chemists' shops are full of Insurance patients, and that their private customers cannot wait their turn, so they make for my pharmacy and purchase my stock mixtures and drugs and patents in general. Touching on patents, I find that my sales have increased to almost double since the Insurance Act came in force, but that is owing to the reason already given. Turning now to the nearly twelve months' experience of the Act, I find that my returns are considerably higher, especially when I take into account that I now close my shop one half-day each week and close earlier each evening. My profits are 20 per cent. greater, and, taking all things into consideration, the National Insurance measure has really done me good.

Yours truly,  
HISTORICUS. (16/3.)

#### The Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination.

SIR,—As a subscriber to your journal, I would like through your columns to express my surprise at seeing Latin deleted—[Not "deleted," but made optional.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*—] from the Preliminary examination. The examination cannot be regarded as a difficult one. 60 marks out of a possible 150 being sufficient to pass a candidate in any subject. Surely an examination such as this, which any child of eleven or twelve years of average intelligence would be able to pass, cannot be much of a terror to intending aspirants to pharmacy. It is a striking comment on the Council of the Society that at a time when all other examining bodies are stiffening their prelims. the leaders in pharmacy are engaged in reducing theirs to a mere farce. When these pampered individuals arrive at an age when they can sit for the Minor this examination will likewise have to be whittled down to suit them, otherwise they will be able to charge the Society with enticing them into the trade to swell the ranks of the unqualified. I see that already suggestion has been made that the Minor should be relaxed so as to allow it to be passed at three attempts. My experience of this examination was that it can be passed with ease by anyone who has taken the trouble to carefully prepare. Those who fail to pass are mainly undesirables, who would be no credit to the profession. Owing to the relaxed Prelim. pharmacy will become what it is fast becoming—viz., the tip for the refuse of other professions. People will say, "What shall we make of our Sam? He has not brains enough for medicine or law—let's make him a chemist."

Yours truly,  
PHARMACIST. (17/60.)

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### Pharmacy in the South of Ireland.

*I.P.S.I.* (23/26) suggests the formation in the South of Ireland of an association to regulate the hours, salaries, etc., of those employed in pharmacy.

#### The Late Mr. S. Fulton.

We wish to acknowledge the very numerous letters of sympathy that have poured into us on the death of the late Mr. S. Fulton, who represented us for twenty years. It is very gratifying to us to know that he was so highly respected. We have lost a true and faithful representative.—*Harrison & Waide.*

#### The Late Mr. W. A. Arbuckle.

Mr. E. F. Young writes to say that the proposed memorial will take the form of a donation to the Orphan Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. A cheering response to the appeal has been made, and further subscriptions will be received by Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Crwys Road, Cardiff, or Mr. E. F. Young, 67 Wells Road, Bristol.

#### Appreciations.

I thank you for your kind answer to my query *re* dutiable medicines in this week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I appreciate this journal more and more.—*Quercus* (23/61).

"Enclosed cheque to the value of 10s. in account with the supply for the ensuing twelve months of your invaluable weekly. I must take this opportunity of thanking you for the benefit I have received from it, and it certainly is the best investment I know of. Every success to the popular weekly, which is always interesting and instructive."—(66/33.)

#### Sir Joseph Beecham's Visit to Canada.

May I venture to hope that, whatever other advantage may accrue from the above, Sir Joseph will have been convinced of the justice and fair play of ensuring to the distributors of his pills a reasonable profit? Your account states that he called upon hundreds of retail chemists during his tour, and if their conditions of sale are like ours at home, I cannot but think the retailers' view has been put to him very strongly; hence the wish I express above. Take the bull by the horns, Sir Joseph; put your pills on the P.A.T.A. at 1s., and earn the respect and good will of your best friends.—*Fair Play* (24/21).

#### A Scientific Mystery.

"A scientific mystery" may possibly be explained and illustrated if "C. M. S." will take a solution of perchloride of mercury and common salt and half immerse in it a piece of aluminium. I have not tried the effect, but, judging from what we know of the phenomena accompanying other conditions in which aluminium and mercuric chloride are brought together, I should expect he will get what he wants. He might try it and report results.—*An Old Hand* (23/53).

The old experiment known as the preparation of "The Ammonium Amalgam" agrees fairly well with your correspondent's requirements, except that it is not necessary to place it in the sunlight. In case our favourite manual of student days (Attfield's "Chemistry") is not available for reference, the following details may be useful: Sodium amalgam is first prepared by heating gently in a test-tube (which must be dry) about a drachm (by weight) of mercury and a piece of sodium as big as a pea, or less; brisk chemical reaction, resulting in a flash and the development of considerable heat, due to the formation of some sodium oxide, takes place; it is not advisable to experiment with large amounts of mystery at the first acquaintance with them. In another tube prepare a strong solution of ammonium chloride, and add some powdered ammonium chloride to the cold sodium amalgam, and also the strong solution of the same. A large increase in the volume of the mercury will take place, due to the evolution of hydrogen and ammonia gas. The reaction is rapid, not gradual, and it will overflow the tube readily in an ordinary test-tube. I have not been ambitious enough to try it in a tea-cup. Another interesting experiment consists in preparing "seeds," which may be grain pills containing copper sulphate, another similar lot containing zinc sulphate, and a third with ferrous sulphate may also be made for variety. A nice, not too firm, jelly is then made with gelatin, about 1 per cent. of potassium ferrocyanide is added to



this, and the "seeds," which should contain some sugar to set up osmosis (see "Semipermeable Membranes" in Newth's "Chemistry"), are sown by placing two or three of them in 1-oz. quinine-bottles and pouring over the jelly when nearly cold. It is convenient to prepare about a pint of this and to sow different seeds in various bottles; "germination" will soon begin, and chocolate-brown, white, and pale blue "plants" will result, assuming fantastic forms, the brown ones having the appearance of an undiscovered alga allied to *Fucus*; they will not overflow the vessel, but may be 3 or 4 in. in height. A "seed" containing cobalt nitrate or nickel sulphate might yield a green "plant."—*Carolus* (23/33).

### Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

*W. R.* (23/53).—Grocers may not sell spirituous medicines without a spirit-licence. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 240.

*Epsilon* (24/46).—The Pharmaceutical Society proceeds against companies which have been private concerns and which continue to use on poisons and dispensed medicines the old labels without "Limited" (or accepted abbreviation thereof) after the name. See *C. & D.*, 1911, I., 240, for a case in which a company was fined.

*Meth* (25/47).—Anyone except persons licensed to retail methylated spirit may make B.P. liniments with mineralised methylated spirit; those who are licensed require the authority of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to use the spirit for manufacturing purposes, otherwise they must purchase the liniments ready made. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 239.

*Hydrochloride* (20/12).—It is not possible for us to advise you specifically in regard to your apprenticeship upon your interpretation of the agreement, but so far as the Minor examination is concerned no candidate is admitted who has not been practically engaged in the dispensing of medical prescriptions for at least three years, which is now a common period of apprenticeship to chemists, but four years is nearly as common; five years' apprenticeships are uncommon.

*Climax* (16/6) received from a customer an order and cash payment for 1 cwt. of water-glass. He passed the order on to a manufacturer, who sent an original cask (about 2½ cwt.) of water-glass direct to the customer. The customer has neither returned nor paid for the excess. Who is ultimately liable for the loss on the transaction—"Climax" or the manufacturer? [The party who was responsible for the mistake (presumably the manufacturer) must bear any loss as between "Climax" and the manufacturer. There need not, however, be any substantial loss on the transaction, since the customer is liable to either deliver up or pay for the excess of water-glass supplied to him. The customer is not under an obligation to send back the water-glass.]

*D. S. S. L.* (20/60).—It is apparent from your narration of facts that your customer has become a cocaine "fiend," and any obligation upon you is moral rather than legal; indeed, there is nothing in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts to prevent the sale of cocaine tablets to purchasers known to the seller. In the event of any accident happening which results in a public inquiry the vendor of the poison would probably be called as a witness, and if it could be proved that he continued selling the cocaine without warning the purchaser of the danger, it is not unlikely that the Coroner's jury would censure him. We consider that it is your duty as a man to warn your customer. Ere long he must reach a pitiful condition of demoralisation, both mental and physical, cocaine sniffing being the worst form of the habit.

*Limited* (23/37) puts the following case: A is managing director and superintendent of a limited company, with one shop, trading as chemists. A is, however, taking a business on his own account in another town; he will not therefore be engaged in the shop, but a qualified assistant will be engaged. Can A still act as superintendent of the company? A retains his seat on the board of directors. [The company's business must be under the "control and management" of the superintendent, but this does not necessarily mean "personally conducting" the business. Compare Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section iii (4) (b). It may not be physically impossible to "control and manage" a business from a distance, and we conclude (but not without regret) that A may do as proposed—especially as the section does not prevent a superintendent simultaneously carrying on a business for himself, although it prevents him acting as superintendent for more than one company, firm, or partnership.]

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

*R. F. M.* (55/3).—INFANTS' CARMINATIVE, "P.F. 4."—The formula for this is as follows:

Sodii bicarb. ....	5iss.
Magnes. carb. ....	5iss.
Cret. præp. ....	5iss.
Tr. asafetida ....	5ij.
Syrupi ....	3x.
Potass. brom. ....	5j.
Ol. carui ....	mx.
Ol. anisi ....	mx.
Aq. dest. ad ....	Qiv.

Misce.

*J. M. C.* (52/20).—COWHAGE OR COWITCH consists of the hairs of the pods of *Dolichos pruriens*. These hairs are very irritating, and produce a violent itching if allowed to come in contact with the skin, the irritation being increased by washing or rubbing, but allayed by the application of oil. Cowhage was formerly employed as an anthelmintic, the action being mechanical. It is efficient, but so disagreeable that it has passed out of vogue.

*Sphinx* (14/16).—EGG-EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL.—The following from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is good, and keeps well:

Cod-liver oil ... ..	3vj.
The yolk of one egg.	
Powdered tragacanth ...	gr. x.
Elixir of saccharin ...	3ss.
Simple tincture of benzoin	℥XLV.
Spirit of chloroform ...	5iij.
Flavouring oils ... ..	℥xi.
Distilled water to ... ..	3xiij.

Measure 4 oz. of the distilled water, placed the tragacanth in a dry mortar, and triturate with a little of the cod-liver oil; then add the yolk of egg and stir briskly, adding water as the mixture thickens. When of a suitable consistence, add the remainder of the oil and water alternately, with constant stirring, avoiding frothing. Transfer to a pint bottle, add the elixir of saccharin, tincture of benzoin, spirit of chloroform, and oils, previously mixed; shake well, and add distilled water, if necessary, to make 12 oz.

*R. M. L.* (22/47).—CRACKED LIPS, which you believe to be due to the old lady's gouty tendency, should be treated with an ointment such as the following:

Sol. adrenalin. ....	mxv.
Ol. gaultheriæ ....	℥j.
Ung. borici ... ..	3ss.—M.

To be applied before washing, as well as after.

*C. A. N.* (7/40).—COMMISSION TO MANAGER.—This is generally fixed at from 2½ to 5 per cent. on the turnover above an agreed amount. For other methods of awarding a bonus, see *C. & D.*, February 8, 1913, index folio 246.

*F. S.* (27/25).—SOFTENING STEEL.—It is recently slaked lime that is employed for softening steel. Workers generally insist that the lime must be self-slacked—that is, has been placed in a damp place until it falls to powder. The lime is placed in an iron box with a cover, and the steel article while hot—dull red and free from scale is the best—is placed in the lime and covered up until cold.

*W. L.* (9/46).—(1) Theatrical spirit gum is employed as "floral gum" for preventing rose and other petals from falling. A drop is applied to the point of fixation. (2) Acetone or a liquid glue made with acetic acid is the cement employed for joining non-inflammable cinematograph films.

*J. W. C.* (7/2).—LIQ. FERRI PHOSPH. PRO SYRUPO oxidises on keeping, especially if the bottle be only partly filled. The conversion of the ferrous salt into the ferric state accounts for the precipitate which you have noticed, as the ferric salt is less soluble.

*Nostrum* (9/65).—(1) TREATMENT OF GOITRE.—In adolescents enlargement of the thyroid gland generally occurs in response to a physiological demand for an increased supply

of its secretion, and the treatment consists in administering thyroid substance. One to 3 grains is given two or three times daily, and when the full advantage of the treatment has been obtained the dose is diminished to one daily. The size of the gland is the index as to the success of the treatment. Another remedy is iodine in the form of potassium iodide (5 to 10 grains three times a day), tincture of iodine (5 minims in water), or iodoform ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains). Externally iodine is applied, and in India biniodide of mercury ointment is smeared over the enlargement and the neck exposed to the rays of the sun for some hours. Some forms of goitre require surgical treatment. (2) DESTROYING ANTS AND COCKROACHES.—Substances, harmless or distasteful to fowls, which may be used are borax and sugar, tobacco-juice, paraffin, and insect-powder.

**J. A. B. (5/2).—LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC** for use in operations on the toe-nails.—Novocaine is suited for this, the following being the formula for local injection:

Novocaine	...	...	0.5 gram
Sodium chloride	...	...	0.82 gram
Distilled water to	...	...	100 c.c.

The strength used is often stronger than this—e.g., 2 per cent.—as follows:

Novocaine	...	...	2 grams
Sodium chloride	...	...	0.5 gram
Distilled water to	...	...	100 c.c.

**Lux (242/66).—(1) COLOURING A MIXTURE.**—"Lux" finds in use at the dispensary where he is engaged a mixture containing acid, nit. hydrochlor. dil. and tr. quin. ammon., with liq. rosæ as a colouring-matter. After this has been made for some time it changes to a golden colour. Liq. carmini has also been tried, with no better result. What, he asks, can be used so as to give to the mixture a permanent red colour? In the first place, carmine is an expensive and unsatisfactory colour for the purpose, and the colouring-matter is precipitated by the alkaloid. Cudbear, however, gives the attractive and permanent red that is required. The ammonia in the mixture is neutralised by the acid, and excess of acid exists in the mixture, so that the mixture could quite well be made without the ammonia and alcohol. In such case, however, the acid would require to be reduced in quantity, or the mixture would be unduly "sour." Therapeutic experience has probably shown that the mixture as it stands gives satisfactory results. Nitrate of ammonia is not physiologically inert; neither is alcohol, even in the small dose present. If the proportion of quinine and ammonia required for the tincture be used and the alcohol omitted, the mixture will not have the brightness which it possesses when the alcohol is present, owing to the terpene in the syrup of orange being thrown out by the large quantity of water. Use cudbear in the proportion of 10 grains to 20 oz. Rub it down with a little of the mixture, add to the bulk, shake occasionally, and after twenty-four hours or longer filter the mixture. This for the mixture as it stands. If it is required to leave out the alcohol—which we do not advise—it will be necessary to use about half as much again of cudbear. This is the cheapest and simplest way of using cudbear for the purpose, and the way in which the most uniform results will be obtained. If a "soluble" tincture of orange is used in making the syrup, the mixture will be perfectly bright.

(2) COMPOUND RESORCIN OINTMENT:

Resorcin,			
Bismuth subnitrate,			
Zinc oxide	...	of each	140 gr.
Birch-tar oil	...	...	70 gr.
Distilled water	...	...	140m
Lanolin	...	...	560 gr.
White soft paraffin to make	...	...	4 oz.

The resorcin is dissolved in the water before mixing with the bismuth subnitrate and zinc oxide.

**C. T. (19/4).—LARD** depends for its whiteness on the care taken in preparing it. The temperature must not be too high, nor must direct heat be employed. Stirring and the presence of a small amount of water ensure a very white product. Filtration through fuller's earth improves the colour of lard, special plant being employed for the purpose. It was formerly a practice to add potassium carbonate to the lard with the idea of whitening it, but this is not done now. The composition of lard from various countries varies somewhat, as it depends upon the part employed for rendering and also upon the food the animal is fed on.

**Melrose (22/46).—DISCOLORATION OF LENS IN OPTICAL LANTERN.**—The brown tinge which has developed in the lens is probably caused by changes in the Canada balsam which is employed as a cement for the combination. In this belief

we are strengthened by your failure to clean the surface by ordinary means. The remedy is to re-cement the lens, which is done by unmounting the lens, strongly heating it, and sliding the lenses apart. The old cement is then dissolved off by turpentine and more Canada balsam applied. The last stage is conducted on the heated lens.

**Phynne (18/43).—(1) COPYING GRAPH.**—The non-gelatinous graph is made as follows:

French chalk	...	...	7½ oz.
Glycerin	...	...	2 oz.
Tragacanth mucilage (10-per-cent.)	...	...	a sufficiency

The ingredients are beaten together in a kneading-machine, care being taken not to add too much mucilage. It should be, when finished, a stiff mass, like a well-made pill-mass. It is then placed in a flat metal dish and smoothed with a steel blade.

(2) BOOK ON LIMITED COMPANIES.—The following will suit you: Smith's "Law of Joint Stock Companies" (Wilson, 2s. 6d.).

**Stock (18/36).—BUSINESS TRANSFER.**—A deduction of 10 or 15 per cent. is usually made from the amount shown on taking stock of a business that is being transferred. The circumstances are, however, varied, an old business with a large amount of "dead" stock being subject to a larger reduction on some items.

**Lowther (57/24).—ACACIA GUM** is used for hardening jujubes and pastilles containing glycerin or honey. The last-named ingredients are not employed in the manufacture of pellets or lozenges, except in small quantities as excipients. The vagueness of your inquiry prevents us answering it more exactly.

**A. D. (56/29).—(1) COPPER SULPHATE** for agricultural purposes should be 98 per cent. pure, this being the quality referred to in the publications of the Board of Agriculture and the Irish Department of Agriculture. (2) We do not know the composition of the seed-dressing to which you refer.

**N. L. (18/15).—CULTIVATION OF POPPIES.**—We do not know of any book published on this subject. It is referred to in Bentley and Redwood's "Elements of Materia Medica" and the "Pharmacographia." As grown in this country, details of the cultivation were given in the *C. & D.*, July 30, 1887, and in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908.

**M. S. (24/6).—The cracking** which develops in wax that has been melted and poured into moulds is prevented by keeping the temperature at which the wax is melted as low as possible, and by slow cooling.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," November 14, 1863.

### The Paraffin Works, Bathgate.

By W. B. TEGETMEIER.

About fifteen or sixteen years since, a thick, dirty-looking oily fluid was observed flowing from the cracks in the sandstone roof of a coal-mine at Alfreton, Derbyshire. The attention of Mr. James Young was directed to the circumstance by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and he made a number of experiments with a view of utilising this liquid. These experiments resulted in the establishment of a factory for the production of lubricating and burning oils. After a short period, however, the supply failed, and the manufacture necessarily came to an end. This untoward termination led Mr. Young to reflect on the causes which had produced this natural petroleum, and to endeavour to ascertain whether it could not be obtained artificially. From its situation in the sandstone above the coal, Mr. Young was led to the conclusion that its production was dependent on the natural distillation of the coal by subterranean heat; and on investigation he found that by distilling coal at a low temperature he obtained an oily liquid in large quantity. For the protection of this discovery he took out a patent, and immediately proceeded to establish works at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire—this locality having been selected on account of the existence of the Boghead Coal-mines in the immediate neighbourhood. From this small beginning there has rapidly been developed one of the largest chemical factories in the kingdom, with works covering twenty-five acres of ground, and furnishing lucrative employment to upwards of 600 men.

[There followed several pages descriptive of the works.]



**QUALIFIED**, experienced man desires position as Manager of branch or department; keen buyer, control large staff; City and best West-End experience; age 42. "Expert," c/o Haigh, Pharmacist, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager, Senior, or temporary; active; good experience; 7 years last place. 74/21, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager, Senior, or Locum; married; Stores, West-End, and Photographic experience; disengaged. Apply. "Temporary," 78 Claremont Gardens, Southfields, S.W.

**RELIABLE** Manager; age 45; married; energetic, experienced; work up branch; or easy terms succession; unregistered. Address, "Pharmacy," 761 Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W.

**SENIOR** or Manager; excellent London and provincial experience; Prescriber, Photography, Dispensing. 73/33, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant (24), married, good all-round experience, Counter, Dispensing, and Photography, seeks suitable berth for permanency; excellent references. 70/38, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; Assistant or Senior; 32; Dispenser, Counter, Optics; highest references; Yorkshire or North preferred. "Pyramidon" (59/39), Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**, age 30, height 6 ft., first-class experience in all branches, good Salesman and Window-dresser, good references, as Manager of a Drug Store. "Maltex," Cottenham, Cambridge.

**UNQUALIFIED**; Assistant, Branch Manager, or Locum; 31; good Counterman; experienced Dispenser and Prescriber; whole or part time; Manchester or Cheshire district preferred. "Rhei," c/o Mr. Lever, Chemist, 41 Stockport Road, Ardwick, Manchester.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant, 24, disengaged, married, requires situation in good-class Dispensing business; used to Panel work; good references. 20 Normanton Street, Brighton.

**UNQUALIFIED**; evening work wanted; Dispensing or Surgery Attendant. "A.," 24 College Street, Chelsea.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant (31), disengaged shortly, requires situation; good Retail experience; highest references. 70/8, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 26; 5 ft.; outdoors; good experience in Retail and Dispensing, West End and provincial; capable of Management; disengaged December 29; present berth 4 years; best references. 72/11, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant; 27; 9 years' experience; good references. "Reliable" (70/15), Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** desires evening work; first-class references; West-End experience. 74/18, Office of this Paper.

**UNREGISTERED**; Manager, otherwise; 36; good varied experience. "Chemicus," 27 Portsmouth Street, C.-on-M., Manchester.

**YOUNG** man, engaged Wholesale, desires four evenings, Retail; S.E. district. 74/17, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

**ADVERTISER**, with 15 years' connection with all the leading Chemists and Stores in London, is prepared to introduce new firms or to increase any firm's present business. "Power" (71/11), Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST**, qualified, with Wholesale and Retail experience, 7 years advertising manager of large London house, seeks responsible position as Manager or Representative. 74/26, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Representative open for Agencies for the South of England for Drugs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, Photography, Sundries; ground been worked regularly with motor-car. 56/18, Office of this Paper.

**LABORATORY**.—Experienced working Chemist; Galenicals, special Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, etc.; Analyst and organiser. "Ph.C.," 20 Sudeley Street, Kemp Town, Brighton.

**LABORATORY Manager**.—Qualified Chemist seeks position; long experience in Manufacturing and Standardisation; many years in similar post; good references; home or colonial. 70/28, Office of this Paper.

**PART** expenses and commission basis; Traveller requires additional Agency (Chemists and Doctors). "Specials" (71/25), Office of this Paper.

**SHORTHAND-TYPIST** (lady); speeds 150-60; expert Filer; five years' experience; salary 30s. 68/5, Office of this Paper.

**SUCCESSFUL** Traveller, highly recommended, personal connection West of England, South and South-West, can introduce good Proprietary article. 68/40, Office of this Paper.

**TWO** or three evenings a week; man (24); good Wholesale experience in best houses, stock or clerical. 70/6, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** Assistant, experienced Office and Warehouse, desires progressive position in good Wholesale house. Travelling not objected to. 68/8, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MCADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1893. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

**SHARES FOR SALE** (free of commission, subject).—140 Barclay & Sons' £1 Preference, 12s. paid, bid wanted; 150 Evans Lescher Preference, 101s. 3d.; 60 Wright, Layman Preference, 21s. 4½d.; 200 Ilford Ordinary, 14s. 10½d. c.d.; 100 St. Ivel 6 per cent. Preference, 16s. 3d.

**WANTED** (subject).—Camwal Preference, Camwal Debentures. List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

**CHEMISTS' Fittings**, Silent Salesman Showcases, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Desks, Glass-front Counters, Counter Drawers, Shop-soiled, Second-hand, at unbeaten prices; before you decide get my estimate, you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. George Cook, the Chemists' working Shopfitter, 30 Buttesland Street, East Road, near Old Street Tube Station.

**SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS**.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

**CHEMIST'S** second-hand large stock of Drug-fittings, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Window-Enclosures, Mirrors, Window Shelves, Swan-neck Carboys, also complete Fittings for large Drug Stores, cheap to clear; estimates free; cheapest house in the trade for structural alterations, Shop-fronts, etc. H. Mills, Chemists' Shop Fitter, Shop Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, E.C.

**BEST** cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

**McQUEEN'S** System of Accounts for Chemists; works out gross and net profits, balance sheet, and income-tax return with guaranteed certainty; a work well known and considered indispensable by progressive Chemists (Eleventh and improved Edition). Full particulars and testimonials, post free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E. Leicester.

**ABOUT THE CHRISTMAS TRADE**.—Suggest your goods as sensible for "Christmas Presents" by means of gaily coloured "Christmas Present" Tickets and Posters, and secure a rich harvest of increased business. Illustrated list No. 185 in colours, showing over 100 most attractive designs, free for asking. Dudley's, Ticket Specialists, Holloway, London.

**SHOWCASES** and Shopfittings (second-hand), room required for alteration.—Dispensing-screens, Counters, Wall-cases, Silent Salesmen; many hundreds in stock; to be sold at good reductions. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.



**Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—The monthly meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association was held in the Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street West, on November 12. Mr. Jas. Gibson (President) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. A committee was appointed to make all arrangements for the dinner next month. Mr. Gibson explained how the Panel Society could be affiliated with the Association. Messrs. Layne, Todd, Fleming, Kerse, and Cormack also spoke.

**Nottingham.**—A meeting of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Albert Hall Institute on November 19, when a lantern-lecture on "Palestine" was given by Mr. J. W. Wing.

**Society of Chemist-Opticians.**—A meeting was held at St. Bride Institute on November 13, Mr. F. S. Horsey (the President) in the chair, when Mr. Lionel Laurance read a paper on *Frame Fitting*. The lecturer first touched upon the necessity of properly fitted spectacles and eyeglasses if a correct interpretation of the sight-tests is needed. For frame fitting to be successful one must consider the needs, appearance, and age of the wearer; the work he has to do when wearing the glasses; whether the lenses are required for distance only, for near work only, for constant wear, or for some special work. There are three methods of frame selection or fitting: (1) by the use of a facimeter, by which the dimensions are taken; (2) by means of a set of trial frames; and (3) selecting a frame from stock. The second and third were specially recommended. When the face-measurement method is adopted the details considered necessary for a curl-side, saddle-bridge frame to be used constantly are P.D., height, projection, width of bridge, style and length of sides, and size of eye. To these some add depth of bridge, facial width, and angle of front or sides. Others, again, take two other bridge measurements—viz., angle and contour; some give three curl-side dimensions—to top of ear, to back of ear, and total length; and some add the sagitta measure of a straight side. All those, except the first seven, are only required occasionally. The depth of the bridge is usually proportional to the projection, the temple or facial width is proportional to the interpupillary distance, being some 45 mm. greater than the latter; only when a face is unusually wide or narrow in relation to the distance between the eyes is it necessary to give this dimension, and it is of all the facial measurements the one most liable to error. The angle of the bridge is proportional to height and projection, contour is proportional to width. With respect to the angle of front or sides, it is called zero when the sides and the eye-wires are at right angles to each other, and the frame is said to be angled if there is a departure from a state of perpendicularity. When ordering a frame do not give more details than are necessary, and do not let these measurements be too minute. In regard to the second and third methods of fitting, the frames should be divided up according to their interpupillary distance. The frames are usually all saddle-bridges; other varieties must be specially mentioned. For constant use or for distance, curl-side spectacles with W-bridge should be supplied. The saddle-bridge curl-side frame is preferable for constant use, because it keeps the lenses close up to the eyes and in their best position. The bridge is fitted to the narrow part of the nose, and cannot slip forward, thus sharing with the sides the support of the frame. The presbyope's frame should be for preference a straight-side C-bridge, so that the frame can be slipped to and fro along the nose. The details required are P.D., height of bridge, angle, and size of eye. The angle of the lenses should be about 10° or 15°. The arch bridge for a very wide nose, the snake for a very receding nose, the x or k for reversible frames, are forms now rarely seen. The lecturer then referred to the employment of spectacles for cosmetic effect: where one eye is smaller or larger, or is artificial, suitable lenses will improve the appearance. A practical demonstration was given of methods of plying frames, and then the subject of pince-nez was dealt with. These are best fitted from specimen frames. Finally, he suggested that opticians should endeavour to sell two or three pairs of glasses to each customer, and he thought that a new pattern of double eyeglass case will assist opticians to do this, as it will not be necessary now to carry two cases. After the lecture the President and Mr. A. E. Grey took part in the discussion, which was prolonged to a late hour. Refreshments were served in the meantime.

**West Riding.**—A meeting of the West Riding Pharmacists' Association was held at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds, on November 18. The President (Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant) occupied the chair, and there was an attendance of about a hundred. Nominations were made for the Pharmaceutical Committee for the West Riding, and then consideration was given to a scheme for the more effective organisation of West Riding pharmacists. Mr. R. Broad-

head (the Hon. Secretary) stated that the scheme had been greatly helped by the constitution of the thirty-six Insurance districts of the West Riding area, in which districts there were 333 pharmacists on the panel, including a certain number of those in the cities who are also on the West Riding panel. The scheme suggested for their organisation was one by which each of the Insurance districts should have a local Association. It was agreed that a subscription of 2s. 6d. a shop should be called for from the members in the area. A resolution was adopted drawing the attention of the West Riding Insurance Committee to the inadequate representation of chemists on that Committee, and requesting that two or more representatives of the pharmacists should be co-opted.

**Women Pharmacists.**—A meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists was held at Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C., on November 12, Miss Buchanan in the chair. There was a good attendance of members and friends. Miss Andrews gave an interesting account of an unconventional holiday near Haslemere, on the "simple life" plan. Mr. Crossley-Holland described a trip to Russia, emphasising the need of a passport and the advisability when filling up same of using the title "Pharmacist," instead of "Chemist," to avoid suspicion. Mrs. Freke spoke of a cycle tour from London to Hereford, via Oxford, Cheltenham, and Gloucester, returning through Bristol, Bath, and Reading; and Mr. W. Roberts described a holiday spent in camp on the Thames. Votes of thanks were given to those who contributed papers.

## Company News.

**ILFORD, LTD.**—The directors' report for the year ended October 31 states that, after making allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts, the net profit is 32.762%. This amount, with 6.012% brought forward from last year, gives 38.774% for appropriation. The directors have paid the dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares, amounting to 11,400£, leaving a balance of 27,374£. From this balance the directors recommend that 10,000£ be set aside for writing down goodwill, investments, etc., and that a dividend of 6 per cent., amounting to 11,400£, be paid on the ordinary share capital for the year ended October 31. This will absorb 21,400£, leaving 5,974£ to be carried forward.

**CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.**—The report for the year ended September 30 states that the net profit is 172,347£; to this has to be added the amount brought forward from last account, 10,602£, making together 182,950£, from which must be deducted debenture interest, 8,371£, interim dividend of 9 per cent., 40,500£, leaving an available balance of 134,079£. The directors recommend the appropriation of this balance as follows: 32,500£ to depreciation reserve, increasing that account to 355,000£; 22,500£ to the general reserve, increasing that account to 200,000£; 60,750£ in payment of a final dividend on 450,000 shares of 13½ per cent., making (with the interim dividend paid in May) 22½ per cent. for the year; 843£ in payment of three months' dividend on 50,000 new shares on which 5s. per share on account of capital has been paid, leaving 17,485£ to be carried forward. They also recommend the payment out of the reserve fund of a bonus of 10s. per share, to be satisfied by the issue at par of one fully-paid share in respect of every two shares held by the members.

THE revised edition of the Drug Tariff for 1914, issued by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance this week, contains prices for the appliances added to the Second Schedule. There are also alterations in the standards for borie lint and plain lint and the price of certain decoctions.

**HOLING IN ONE.**—On Wednesday afternoon, December 12, Mr. A. Rugg, a member of the Wareham Golf Club, and senior assistant to Messrs. Randall & Son, chemists, Wareham, while playing with Mr. B. H. Randall, holed the eighth in one, the distance being 143 yards. The shot was witnessed by other players. This is the first time a hole has been done in one on the Wareham course.

"THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY" is the title of a new monthly, edited by Mr. T. Swinborne Sheldrake and published by Messrs. L. Upcott Gill & Son, Ltd. We have glanced over an advance copy of No. 1, and the first impression is that it deserves success. Among the articles is one by Mr. Arthur Silva White on the introduction of new products into commerce, which deals largely with the work of the Imperial Institute laboratories. The "Review" is 2s.